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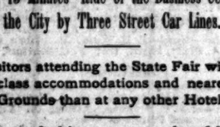

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That the undersigned Assessors, duly appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, by an order and decree entered on record in said court on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1883, will meet on the 6th day of October, 1883, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, at 164 West Washington-st., in the Town of West Chicago, for the purpose of making the assessment upon the property deemed specially benefited by the location of the boulevard, as established by an ordinance passed by said West Chicago Park Commissioners on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1881, running from the south end of Douglas Park to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and to perform such other duties under their said appointment as are devolved upon them under and by said order and decree, and the law authorizing said appointment.

Said meeting will be adjourned from time to time until said assessment and other duties imposed on them are completed, at which time and place all parties interested may appear and be heard touching all matters coming before them.

JOSEPH SOKUP,
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POLITICAL.

Senator Miller's Views on the Desirability of Reform with the Republican Party.

A Purified Caucus and Direct Representation Among the New Departures Advocated.

Judge Hoadly's Record Being Investigated by the Ohio Workingmen.

New York Bourbon Managers Preparing for the State Convention at Buffalo.

Green B. Raum's Views on the Ohio Campaign—Confident of Foraker's Election.

WARNER MILLER.

REORGANIZATION DESIRABLE.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—In view of the great interest excited throughout the State by the suggestions of Senator Miller at the Richfield Springs Convention, a representative of the Utica *Herald* visited the Senator at his home in Herkimer Saturday for the purpose of securing somewhat more in detail his views upon the practicability and desirability of party reorganization. The Senator was found Saturday busily engaged in superintending the packing of his silo. Half a dozen men have been at work upon it through the week, with the assistance of a portable steam-engine from the village, and they were pushing the work vigorously with a view to its completion Saturday night. The Senator was very ready to turn from ensilage to the Republican party and the plan for the reformation and liberalization of its organization, with which his mind has been largely occupied since his return from his trip to Colorado and the Pacific States several weeks ago. The substance of the conversation on the subject is given herewith:

"You have reason to be gratified, Senator, by the favorable reception that has been accorded to your suggestions at Richfield Springs and the wide attention they have received from the Republican press of this and other States."

"Yes, I cannot pretend to be otherwise than gratified and encouraged by the attention excited by what I had to say and by the kindly manner in which both my motives and my plans have been discussed. So far as I have yet been able to observe there has been no dissent at all from the proposition that something ought to be done to broaden and redeem the organization of the Republican party in this State. Whether my plan is the best plan is another question, and on that point I am open to suggestions from any quarter. But I thought long and seriously on the subject, and have reached the settled conviction that a reorganization will be satisfactory to the great mass of the party. I have but just returned from Richfield Springs, and I find my mails already laden with letters and papers expressing a similar judgment. My friends have taken the trouble to send me a great number of the weekly Republican papers published in all parts of the State, and I have found none yet which do not express a hearty approval. I have received a great many letters from well-known Republicans in all parts of the State thanking me in the warmest terms for what I said at Richfield, and urging me to follow the matter up.

A NEW DEPARTURE NECESSARY.

"The names of some of these Republicans would excite surprise if I felt at liberty to disclose them. They all indicate that this is the particular phase of Republicanism in which the thoughtful members of the party are now most interested, and that the future of the party depends, in the judgment of the writers, upon some radical new departure which will revive the waning interest of the rank and file of the voters in the details of the organization. The complaint is universal that a large body of the voters have ceased to take any interest in the primaries. As a natural consequence, they held themselves at liberty to exercise an independent judgment when it comes to supporting at the polls the candidates nominated through the agency of these primaries. I see that one or two papers in discussing the question express the belief that it is impossible to interest the voters in the caucuses; that they come out as fully now as they ever did or ever will, and that the results will be practically the same under a new system as they have been under the old one. I do not agree to these propositions at all. My own experience tells me that Republicans have lost in a large degree the interest they used to show when the party was younger and freer in its political action. I believe that Republicans would come to the caucuses now if they could come with the certainty that their votes would count and have the proper influence in the secondary proceedings of the party. They are perfectly well aware that results are now controlled by combinations, by stratagems, and by machinery. Knowing this, they are indifferent. They have ceased to regard the party as one whose candidates and methods are made by themselves. We must devise something by which the people will be brought into more direct relations with the organization. If we can do that, if we can interest them in the primaries, there will be no trouble about their votes on election-day."

DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND REFORMED CONVENTION PRACTICE.

"I see it suggested that your plan will make too large a convention."

"A large convention is as practicable in New York State as it is anywhere else and far more necessary. They have large conventions in all the New England States, where the basis of party organization has always been more liberal than here. The attendance, in fact, would not be much larger than at present, for for every delegate now sent to a State convention there are four or five outsiders who come along to take care of him and see that he votes as they want him to vote. There were 5,000 persons at the Saratoga Convention last year. My experience has been that there are always three or four times as many men anxious to be sent to conventions as there are delegates to be elected. Under the plan I propose of allowing every town and ward to be represented directly by a delegate of its own particular choice, I have no doubt that there would be an increased pride and interest prompting to a full attendance. Of course there ought to be a manual of rules for the government of the body, simpler and more readily understood by all than the rules of the Assembly, which are now adopted, and such a manual should be prepared by the State Committee, approved by the convention, and used from year to year. I would have these rules permanently promulgated. I would have the roll-call and the voting done by counties, as they are now done in National Conventions by States. By this method both the roll-call and the voting would be done in shorter time than is now consumed. Every county delegation would be seated together in the convention; each delegation would elect its Chairman, and this Chairman would announce the vote of the delegates from his county in accordance with the result of a poll, as is done in National Conventions. It is certain that the farce of contested seats would almost wholly disappear, and by that means a great deal of the time of the convention would be saved. In such a convention, consisting of not less than 1,500 nor more than 2,000 delegates, the nominations would be made, not as a consequence of a slate program laid out by a small clique of managers, but as the response to the prevailing sentiment of the State. They would be results, therefore, in which all fair-minded men would cordially acquiesce. There would be an end of kickers and bolters, for we would have removed the provocation and excuse for such. You may call such a convention a mass-meeting, if you choose; mass-meetings are made up of the people, and the nearer you can bring your conventions to the people the better. Then the people are responsible for results, for the popular sentiment makes those results. The great merit of the reform lies in the fact that there would be nothing intervening between the convention and the people.

LIBERALIZE THE ORGANIZATION.

"This is the cardinal reform, and must be made the basis and essential of any satisfactory reorganization. When we have dispensed with these intermediary conventions we have removed the possibility of manipulation. The State Committee would then cease to be a power in State politics, for it would cease to be the stronghold of the machine, and become, in accordance with the original intention in its creation, a mere committee for carrying out the plans and instructions of the people. The party would not and could not be run by a cabal, but would run itself. The fact of the matter is, party organization is less liberal in New York State and Pennsylvania than in any other States of the Union. It has always been so from the beginning of the Government, because these are the most powerful States. This close-corporation organization and machinery here are the source of all our factional troubles in the country. There have been no such faction fights in other States, except as some of our own feeling has overflowed among our neighbors. Liberalize the organization here, leave every man to count for what he is worth, and we destroy factionalism in the Republican party. If the convention that meets in 1885 to nominate a candidate for Governor can be conducted on the basis suggested it will be the greatest and most successful convention ever held in New York, and the candidate there nominated will sweep the State."

UNDUE HASTE.

"I see that the New York *Times* criticises you and the convention because your plan of reorganization was not immediately adopted, so as to apply to the election of delegates to the State Convention, which will elect delegates to the National Convention."

"I think that criticism must have been made under a misapprehension. Certainly I would not have felt justified in forcing upon the convention a plan so radical and far-reaching without ample time for consideration. Indeed, I have no plan which I wish to force against the judgment of the party and the people. If what I have suggested is approved, I shall be glad and hopeful of the future. But only time and discussion can determine that point. I do not think that valuable time is lost by a delay of a few months. There is nothing important coming before a reorganization can be perfected. Under the plan formulated by the National Committee there must be a State Convention to elect the four delegates at large. The State Committee has no power to elect these four delegates, and if it should undertake to do so the National Convention would have no choice but to refuse them admittance. The State Convention called to elect these four delegates at large will have nothing else to do after electing them but to consider and act upon the proposition for the broadening of the party organization. When the time comes, I shall expect to go before committee and explain to it some of the details of the plan as I have worked them out in my own mind."

DETAILS.

"Are you prepared to say anything additional in regard to these details at present?"

"Very little at present. There are in New York State, I believe, 950 towns and 216 wards. I would have the town and the ward made the unit of representation, as is now the case. On that basis alone there would be 1,116 delegates in a State convention. But this would not be a fair basis, taken alone, and it will be easy to readjust the principle now adopted by the State Committee in determining representation of giving to each town and ward an additional representation based upon the number of the Republican votes. This could be done without bringing the size of the convention above 2,000. It would hardly be practicable to increase the representation of the large cities in the same proportion that that of the rural districts is increased; nor could this be necessary or desirable. A city is an entity; we recognize it as such in our legislative apportionments. A rural county embraces a constituency in which commerce, agriculture, manufactures, forest lands, railroads, canals, divers and diverse interests are all represented. But it would be easy to find a basis that would satisfactorily reconcile all interests. New York City, for instance, could not complain if her present representation in the convention was increased three or four times, making it, say, 300."

"Do you lay great stress upon the idea of a uniform caucus-day throughout the State?"

"I certainly do. The State Committee should have a list of all the town committeemen in the State, and when the day for the caucus is fixed it should notify every committeeman of the fact, and the latter should publish it. It would be desirable, if possible, to have the caucuses held on the same day, or as nearly as possible on the same day, from year to year. Then the caucus-day would be a fixed fact, would be looked forward to in the same way that election-day is anticipated, and would arouse nearly as much interest. The uniform caucus would do away with the snap caucus and the possibility of making the result in one town turn upon or influence the results in others, as is now constantly the case."

BENEFITS OF THE NEW PLAN.

Taking leave of Senator Miller the reporter suggested that his plan seemed to embody all the elements of a great discovery. Senator Miller replied that he trusted his scheme of party reorganization possessed something more than the merit of novelty. He had been convinced for many years that the old-fashioned caucus system was wearing itself out, just as the original Congressional caucus for making Presidential nominations wore itself out. The people ceased to have confidence in the results reached by the Congressional caucus and it became necessary for the politicians to abandon it. They have ceased in like manner to have confidence in the results of primary meetings as now conducted, and sooner or later the politicians will find it necessary to abandon these also. The sooner they recognize the fact the better for the party and the country. He believed that there was no reason why the idea he that he suggested for the direct popular election of delegates to the State Convention could not be carried into effect in the selection of candidates. That was a matter for after consideration, but the scheme, if it was practicable at all, was practicable down to the smallest primary. Let the people vote directly for the candidates for any office; then let the candidate who receives the highest number of votes name his own delegates to the convention that makes the nomination. In county matters let the people, by a direct vote, instruct the delegates to the convention as to their choice of candidates for the several nominations to be made. It would put an end to wire-pulling, to chicanery, to intrigue, to corruption, to results achieved by methods which do not and cannot commend themselves to popular approval. As he had said at Richfield, he is not looking for the millennium just yet, but he believed it was easy and desirable to get much nearer to it in political affairs than we now are.

HARD ON HOADLY.

WORKINGMEN DENOUNCE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The workingmen of this city, as well as the workingmen of Ohio, are now earnestly at work hunting up the record of Judge Hoadly while a member of the Constitutional Convention. A few weeks ago a committee of the Columbus Trades Assembly was appointed for that purpose, and have submitted the following:

To the President and Members of the Trades Assembly of Columbus, O.: We, the committee appointed by you to investigate and report the truth or falsity of a certain published charge made against one George Hoadly, at present a candidate for Governor of Ohio, which charge is as follows—viz.: "Hoadly's care for workingmen." In 1873 Judge Hoadly was a member of the convention assembled to frame a new Constitution for the State of Ohio the 9th of July, 1873. It was proposed to make the following provision a part of the new Constitution: "The General Assembly shall by penal and other laws provide for the safety of life, health, and employment in all mines, manufactories, railway service, and other industrial positions of special danger." Judge Hoadly, in opposing this proposition among other things said: "What I wish to suggest as the safe side is to leave the people free and to allow mishap and disaster to have its natural effect, as the penalty for and cure of the evils that result from negligence which causes mishap and disaster." The proposition referred to above was defeated, and in its stead the following was adopted:

"Sec. 9. The General Assembly shall by suitable enactment require all such appliances and means to be provided and used as may be necessary to secure, as far as possible, the lives, health, and safety of all persons to be employed in any mine or mines in this State, and shall moreover enforce such enactments by adequate pains and penalties."

This proposition was adopted by a vote of 74 yeas to 6 nays. Among those voting nay was Judge Hoadly (see page 2,889, volume 2, part 3, Constitutional Debates).

Your committee bear leave to make the following report: After a careful examination of the official report of the constitucional debate of 1873, we do find that Judge Hoadley did make use of the above language and did vote nay on the aforesaid proposition as stated in said charge.

The above report was read, and a motion was made and carried that Hoadly was unworthy the support of any workingman in this State. The above report will be sent out to every Trades Assembly in the State. It will also be circulated in the mining regions of Ohio.

THE JUDGE'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—Judge Hoadly, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, who has been in this city some time under treatment for an attack of malaria, last night took a stroll down Chestnut street from his room in the Lafayette to the Continental Hotel, a distance of about half a mile, and today visited the park, where he remained some time. Dr. Bartholow, his attending physician, said tonight to a representative of the Associated Press that Judge Hoadly would in a few days return to Ohio and be entirely able to take an active part in the canvass, and that the sensational reports that he is critically ill with typhoid-fever are entirely false. He is now much better than when the campaign opened, and is engaged in the preparation of a speech which he will deliver upon his return to Ohio in a very short time. The Judge is neither confined to his bed nor his room, and walks about as freely as any guests of the Lafayette. He declines, however, in advance of his reappearance in the canvass to talk to any newspaper men. Those who know the Judge and have seen him for the last few days say he is looking very well, and far from appearing to be in the clutches of any disease. Dr. Bartholow now says positively that the Judge has practically recovered from the attack of malaria.

NEW YORK.

THE COMING BOURBON CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Tammany and anti-Tammany men from New York City—bosses, sub-bosses, henchmen, and heelers, a force of some 1,500—are expected to arrive here Tuesday or Wednesday. The whole representation to which the city is entitled in the Democratic State Convention consists of seventy-two delegates, or three from each Assembly District, and these will be divided between the contending factions or hails. There are no doubts as to the admission of John Kelly's followers. The political necessity or expediency of allowing Tammany a share of the city representation is admitted by all sections of the "rural" Democracy. The latter do not love Tammany, but they do not think it possible for the party to carry the State against the open or secret hostility of that organization. Tammany controls over 40,000 votes in the City of New York, and if with the aid of these votes the Democratic majority in the State in November should be half as large, the Democrats will have reason to feel gratified. The two parties in this State are so nearly equal in strength that there is no possibility for either to succeed when it is divided and the rival organization united. It is the opinion of the leading Democrats in this locality that the convention will be harmonious. There exists the best reason to believe that Gov. Cleveland has made no attempt to exercise a controlling influence over the action of the convention. He is not playing the part of a boss, and this very fact adds to his strength and popularity, and disarms some of those who might be willing to oppose him. The Governor's name is naturally used in the quarrels of the Democratic factions and cliques, and apparently without his authority. That some resolutions indorsing his Administration would be passed by the convention has always been regarded as certain, but it now looks as if this would not be merely perfunctory action but really cordial expression of approval and sympathy. There can be no question that the rank and file of the party are with the Governor, and it would not be surprising if the convention resulted in something like a genuine Cleveland boom. The party managers perceive that his Administration gives the Democracy its strongest claim to popular support at the coming election. As regards the State ticket, it is now believed that the head of the unsuccessful Democratic ticket of 1881, William Purcell, of the Rochester *Union*, will be renominated for Secretary of State to confront his old adversary, Gen. Carr. State Treasurer Maxwell, the only Democratic candidate who was elected two years ago, over an unpopular Republican competitor, is also likely to obtain a renomination, though there is some opposition to him. There is more doubt about the other places on the State ticket, and, since the Democrats feel confident of success, a lively contest may be expected. One hears hardly any talk about the platform. The New York Democrats for a number of years used that platform which Manton Marble drew for them during the Tilden period. It was skillfully made, brief, and rendered good service. Of recent years they have been less successful in their party declarations. They are not likely to commit the blunder of ignoring or opposing civil-service reform, as their brethren in other States have done. The tariff question will probably be dodged. A new State Committee will be selected from the several Congressional districts. It is not likely to be made up in the interest of Cleveland or any other Presidential candidate.

OHIO.

EX-COMMISSIONER GREEN B. RAUM CONFIDENT OF FORAKER'S ELECTION.

The Hon. Green B. Raum, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and having just returned from Ohio, where he has been stumping, he was asked what he thought of the situation.

"Foraker will be the next Governor of Ohio," he replied. "We have got the Democrats on the run pretty much all over the State, and we are going to keep them there. I made speeches in different parts of the State, and I found the Republicans everywhere full of confidence, while many Democrats are despondent and admit impending defeat. One thing which insures a Republican victory is a full vote, and the terrific efforts which are being made by the second-amendment people will bring out pretty near every vote in the State. As regards the status of the liquor and saloon interest, it is claimed that they are by no means united on Hoadly, and that many will support the Republican ticket. I do not, however, attach much importance to these statements, and think most of the saloon-men will be, where they generally are found, working election-day for the Democratic ticket. At Defiance, where there are fifty odd saloons, all but three are Democratic."

"How about the Legislature?"

"It will be Republican. The Democratic split in Hamilton County makes this a certainty, for without a delegation from Hamilton the Democrats stand no show of having a majority. No, everything looks as well as could be desired, and I shall be the worst fooled man in America if the 9th of October does not record a splendid Republican triumph."

IOWA.

TARIFF AND PROHIBITION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, addressed a Democratic meeting at the court-house last night, dealing principally with the tariff and prohibition questions. Taking advanced grounds in favor of a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue only, he argued that a protective tariff was an infamous form of robbery, striking down the laboring man and the consumer in order that a limited number might thrive on the extorted plunder. He commended the License law of Nebraska as a practical solution of the temperance question.

Gen. John L. Swift, of Boston, addressed the Republicans at the opera-house, devoting most of his time to a defense of prohibition, notwithstanding he comes from a State in which as a temperance measure it has proved a failure.

NOMINATIONS.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Sept. 22.—[Special]—The Cerro Gordo County Republican Convention today nominated N. Densmore, a former Republican and Prohibitionist, for Representative.

DAVENPORT, Ia. Sept. 22.—[Special]—The Scott County Democratic Convention, held here this afternoon, was attended by a full delegation, 110 being reported. The Hon. W. O. Schmidt, the present member, and White & M. Grant were nominated for Representatives. A full county ticket was placed in the field, mostly by acclamation.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Serious Fire at Marengo, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—One of the most disastrous conflagrations that has visited the little City of Marengo, near Rockford, occurred today. Fire was discovered about 12 o'clock in the butter-tub and cheese-box manufactory of Noyes Jackson, opposit the railroad station, on Railroad avenue. The alarm was immediately given, and soon there was a large crowd on the scene. The two churches located within a few blocks were emptied of their congregations in a short time. The fire department, with the aid of the citizens, worked with a will. Soon one of the wells in the vicinity was pumped dry and the fire became unmanageable. A strong wind was blowing to the northwest. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining buildings. Finding the people were unable to cope with the fire, a telegram was sent to Rockford. A book and ladder truck, a hose-cart, several hundred feet of hose, and a delegation from the fire department, with 300 citizens, started on a special train at once. When they arrived one entire block of brick and frame two-story buildings was consumed, and several buildings in the vicinity were in danger. Ladders were run up, and with the aid of Babcock extinguishers these buildings were saved. Nearly all the contents of the buildings in the adjoining three blocks were removed.

During the fire Police-Officer Piper fell from one of the burning buildings, injuring himself internally and breaking one of his ribs. Andrew Eastman, who was watching the fire, was hit with one of the falling timbers and had his leg fractured.

Those burned out were Noyes Jackson, cooper; Bartholomew & St. John, coal dealers and flour and feed store; Frank Valle, agricultural-implement dealer; E. Knapp, provision store; an unoccupied building belonging to Mrs. Edwards; E. B. Skinner, agricultural-implement warehouse; W. P. Abbott's warehouse; Arlington & Culey, blacksmith shop. Only a few agricultural implements were saved. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, on which there was not over $5,000 insurance. If there was that. The buildings of the Rider House, Buck's Hotel, Derry's music store, and Abbott's dry-goods store were badly damaged by the flames and water.

A Fire at Kansas, Ill.—Loss, $20,000.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—This morning an extensive fire occurred at Kansas, a town east of this city sixteen miles. Eleven buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of between $15,000 and $20,000. All the wooden buildings on the north side of Main street, and east from the Kester House, were destroyed, among which were the following: William Junkin's building and contents boots and shoes, $6,000; Alfred Bacon, dwelling and restaurant; William Lauher, agricultural implement, $2,000; Kester Block, occupied by Sim Venneman, with dry goods, and John Dudley, with merchandise; J. F. Howe, dry goods; Jonathan Kester, residence and general store, $3,000. The cause of the fire and the amounts of insurance are unknown.

Table Factory Destroyed at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Tonight about 11 o'clock a fire was discovered burning in the engine-room of the Evansville Table Factory, corner of Fifth avenue and Virginia street. The flames rapidly spread and destroyed the building, a frame two stories high, a yard full of seasoned walnut, and a dry-house which had just been completed. The loss is estimated at $13,000, and the insurance is $6,000, placed with Eastern companies. The factory was owned by a stock company composed of practical men, and was one of the coöperative ventures which have been so successful here. The men composing the company say they will rebuild.

Destructive Blaze at Kansas, Ill.

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A fire broke out in a bakery in the Village of Kansas, about fifteen miles west of this city, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, about midnight last night, destroying eleven business houses and dwellings. Water being scarce the fire could not be brought under control, the citizens having nothing but buckets with which to suppress the flames. The loss will amount to about $12,000, with about $5,000 or $4,000 insurance.

A Flouring-Mill Burned.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The frame steam flouring-mill of Wilson & Co., at Rosemond, Ill., was burned this morning at 3 o'clock. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss, $5,000; insured in the Mutual companies for $4,000.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Suicide of the Daughter of a Baltimore Merchant.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Sallie Ann Johnson, aged 20, daughter of Mr. Joseph G. Johnson, a well-known merchant of this city, committed suicide by hanging herself this morning at her father's residence, North Stricker street, near Patterson avenue. Miss Johnson had been suffering for some time past with neuralgia, and although everything possible for her was done by her family she scarcely ever experienced any relief from her complaint. Today she told her mother that she intended to kill herself, but her mother did not think her to be in earnest, as she had frequently made the same threat before. Mrs. Johnson, however, in order to guard against any danger of the kind, kept a very close watch upon her. During the middle of the day Miss Johnson became much quieter, and ate her dinner with apparent satisfaction. This afternoon she attended divine service at Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member, and, returning home, went up-stairs to her room on the third floor. A few minutes later Miss Emma Johnson, an elder sister of the young lady, in walking from the dining-room to the parlor was horrified to see her sister hanging by a rope fastened to the railing of the stairway on the third floor dead. Miss Johnson was a native of Cecil County, Md., and has lived with her parents in this city about eight years. She was a very accomplished young lady and had a large circle of friends, who were deeply pained by the news of her death.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

A Policeman Charged with Murder—Mattoon, Ill., Water-Works—New Corporations.

Searching for a Fortune—A Saloonkeeper's Crime—An Unfortunate Young Woman—Burglaries.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to open books of incorporation to the following: The Northwestern Tobacco Manufacturing Company, Chicago, capital $5,000, incorporators Winfield S. Bailey, Larkin J. Richardson, William R. Johnson, and A. L. McDowell. The Chicago Sickle Grinder Company at Chicago, capital $5,000; incorporators Samuel E. Hurlbut, James N. Parker, and William Spooner. The Litchfield Sporting Club at Litchfield, capital $5,000; incorporators J. H. Atterbury, P. A. Miller, W. W. Fox, J. N. Fogleman, E. R. Elliott, J. G. Campbell, and J. C. Muchler.

READMITTED.

The Hartford Life Insurance Company, which had not been doing business in Illinois for some time, was readmitted by Auditor Swigart today. The application of the company was made by Congressman George R. Davis, of Chicago, and A. T. Smith, of Hartford, Conn.

A POLICEMAN'S TOO READY REVOLVER.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Joseph Cooper, who was shot down in the streets of Maroa two weeks ago Thursday by J. Adams, a policeman, died this evening, and at the inquest a verdict was found holding Adams for the unprovoked murder of the old man, who was an industrious farmer, who leaves a widow and several children and considerable property. Adams has been in jail here since the shooting. At the time of the alleged murder Cooper was slightly under the influence of liquor but had made no assault on Adams, who in a moment of anger pulled out his revolver and sent a 38-calibre through the breast of the old man.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

OLNEY, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The body of W. H. Heaton was found suspended to the limb of a tree in a grove near this city this morning. From papers found on his person it was ascertained that he was a married man whose home was at Troy, Ill. In a letter to his family he states that he was tired of living and decided to hang himself and thus end his troubles. His relatives have been notified, but as yet no word has been received from them.

WATER-WORKS AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—After several months' agitation the City Council has awarded the contract for the construction of its water-works to Jesse W. Starr, of Philadelphia, receiving the award. The works will probably cost $75,000.

A DWELLING-HOUSE BURGLARIZED.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The dwelling-house of John Walwork, in the eastern part of the city, was broken into this morning during the absence of the inmates and $405 was taken. An entrance was made through a rear window and the money abstracted from a drawer containing some jewelry was found opened, but the valuables were undisturbed. No clew has yet been obtained.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—West Jameson, a harmless cripple, was murderously assailed last evening at his home by Thomas Gowan with a sharp butcher-knife and hatchet and seriously injured. Gowan was arrested from Jameson on complaint by two women, and held until some men arrived. Gowan is in jail.

HANGED HIMSELF.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A second suicide in this county in less than a week was that of John Davies, a well-known contractor and builder of Council Hill Station, ten miles from this city. Davies, who lately returned from Dakota in poor health, went out to his barn at an early hour and hung himself with a rope from one of the rafters, where he was found shortly after life had become extinct.

FOUND DEAD IN THE ROAD.

Acting-Coroner Passmore is now investigating what appears to be either a case of suicide or murder. The deceased was one James Dignan, a well-to-do farmer of Guilford, who was found dead this forenoon in the road near his house, with three bullet-holes in his body and a partly empty revolver lying by his side.

SUICIDE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—George Hess, a blacksmith of this city, committed suicide at 1 o'clock this afternoon by hanging in his kitchen. It was the result of a drunken spree.

CLOSING BARBER SHOPS SUNDAY.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The first prosecution has been commenced under the ordinance recently passed requiring barber shops to close Sunday. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed with the law, and it is likely to be repealed.

INDIANA.

MRS. SPRATT'S IDENTITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The Mrs. A. G. Spratt who is reported by telegraph to be in New York in search of Albert Leavitt and Miss Bettie Jewell, whom she was to meet by appointment, she claims, to receive the papers placing her in possession of a trust fund of $100,000 held in trust for her by the late George A. Jewell, a wealthy bachelor, and after his death passing into the custody of Mr. Leavitt, who was Jewell's confidential secretary, is the widow of Thomas B. Spratt, at one time Superintendent of the Union Depot dining-rooms in this city, and is a near relative of the Osmer brothers, the famous railroad caterers of Dayton, O. Inquiry of her relatives in this city elicited no satisfactory information concerning her claim, they declining to make any statement until the lady's return from the East.

A SALOONKEEPER CONVICTED OF GRAND LARCENY.

Gottlieb Wachstetter, a saloonkeeper of some wealth, was found guilty of grand larceny and sentenced to five years in State's Prison, disfranchisement for that length of time, and to pay a fine of $600. He was committed to jail, and unless a new trial is granted, which is improbable, he will certainly go to the penitentiary, although the case will be taken to the Supreme Court. Wachstetter's offense consisted in the drugging and robbing of Sheriff Wilsite, of Montgomery County, last June. Hogan and Billy McCarty were indicted with him, and are now under bond awaiting trial. The jury stood eleven to one for conviction on the first ballot. The verdict created a great sensation, but is considered a just one.

A WIFE'S REVENGE.

John Kernatz took his divorced wife to the matinée this afternoon, and as they were leaving the opera-house they were met by his present wife, who administered a sound tongue-lashing to the pair and scratched the face and blackened the eyes of the intruder on her happiness. The scene was an exciting one and occurred on a crowded thoroughfare. There were no arrests.

KILLED BY A MULE.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special]—During the mule race at the Cass County fair-grounds today one of the mules became unmanageable, bolted from the track and jumping the fence leaped in the midst of the spectators. James Dempsey, a prominent farmer, was struck in the abdomen by the front feet of the animal and received internal injuries that will doubtless prove fatal. There was a large crowd of ladies and children at the point where the animal cleared the fence, and their escape from injury is looked upon as almost miraculous.

CASS COUNTY FAIR.

The Cass County Fair closed today. There was an unusually large attendance. The fair has been the best ever held here. The free-for-all running race was won by Crosslet in two straight heats.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TEVIS HOUSEHOLD.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Sept. 15 mention was made in THE TRIBUNE of the arrest and binding over to court of Dr. Joel T. Tevis, of St. Paul, this county, for an assault and battery upon his wife. The affair created a great sensation on account of the prominence of the parties. This morning James E. Robertson, President of the Franklin Fire-Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Tevis' father, and her brother, Fountain Robertson, a prominent merchant of that city, arrived here and proceeded on their arrival to the residence of Dr. Tevis and announced their determination to take Mrs. Tevis back to her father's house. She was more than willing, but the Doctor was not, and he drew his revolver and threatened death to any one who interfered with his domestic affairs. He was at once informed that the drop was on him, and he had to submit to his wife leaving, and with her all her goods. Mrs. Tevis, it is understood, will file a suit for divorce at once.

AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mina Linck, wife of Postmaster John W. Linck, is at the point of death from taking morphine and belladonna. Her recovery is considered impossible.

MICHIGAN.

WAS IT MURDER OR ACCIDENT?

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—This morning as the night express train on the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad was running into this city the engine ran over Thomas Young, a young man of this city, about 22 years of age, and cut his head and body in terrible shape. He was seen about 1 o'clock this morning coming from a house of prostitution with an Indian, and about 3 he was seen returning to the same place, and it is supposed he was shot or stabbed and his body placed on the track to cover the crime. A post-mortem examination is being held.

CRACKSMEN MAKE A LARGE HAUL.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock the bookkeeper of F. Ralshoven, a prominent retail jeweler here, went to the store, and, upon opening the door, found that the place had been rifled of goods valued at $12,000. Ralshoven's store faces Woodward avenue and backs against a twelve-inch dead brick wall which separates the jewelry store from the hall of anatomy, the latter facing Jefferson avenue and running back so that part of its east wall forms the dead wall in question. The burglars made a hole sixteen by twenty-two inches through this wall, and then endeavored to break open the safe, an old one which had been in use ten years. They failed in this and cleaned out the show-cases. The hall of anatomy was undisturbed, save in respect of the wall. All the windows and doors were fastened, and nobody knows how the depredators gained admission to the hall or got away from it. The burglary was near the corner of the two most prominent thoroughfares in the city, within a block and a half of the principal police station. The goods taken included watches, rings, diamonds, plate, etc. All the cheap jewelry was left undisturbed.

THE DEATH OF AN UNFORTUNATE YOUNG WOMAN.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Friday afternoon a young woman named Jane Lee died after a few hours' illness at a house in this city where she was temporarily stopping. A post-mortem was made of the remains, and the Coroner's jury last night rendered a verdict that death resulted from the effects of an overdose of the oil of cloves administered by her own hands for an improper purpose.

ARREST OF A TRAVELING SALESMAN.

For some months prior to last June Mr. W. H. Roper was employed by Morley Bros., of this city, as traveling salesman in the western parts of this State. At one time in June he skipped out to Chicago, thence through Wisconsin and Minnesota. There trace was lost of him and it was discovered that he was short in his accounts to the amount of $700, which he had collected and appropriated. Detectives were placed on his track, and a day or two ago the Chief of Police of this city received a dispatch from the authorities of Sioux City, Dak., that Roper was there under arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses, and asked if he was wanted here. The Prosecuting-Attorney at once took steps to secure his being returned, and Friday received a requisition from Gov. Begole and the Governor of Dakota for the man, who will be brought here for trial.

DEATH OF A METHODIST MINISTER.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—The Rev. J. Boynton, of Stanton, a prominent Methodist minister in this State, was found in a dying condition on the sidewalk near his house last evening. He expired shortly after. The probable cause was heart-disease, with which he has been somewhat troubled lately, though not alarmingly.

IOWA.

AN INSANE MAN.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—William Cauffman, who has been living with his brother's family at No. 606 Ninth street, created considerable excitement yesterday forenoon by his insane antics and threatenings. The maniac had, after his brother left for work, begun to shut up the house with the avowed intention of killing his sister-in-law, having in his hand when arrested a large and dangerous-looking knife. The officers being sent for, the insane man was taken in charge, and will be returned to Mt. Pleasant. Cauffman was an inmate of this institution up to a few months ago when, his condition appearing to be that of a sane man, he was released. A few weeks ago he came to Des Moines to visit his brother. The Commissioners of Insanity examined his case yesterday afternoon and came to the conclusion he had better be returned to Mount Pleasant.

FOUND DEAD.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—A young man by the name of Smith, living on a farm near this city, was found dead this morning lying in the granary with a revolver by his side and a bullet in his brain. No cause is assigned as yet.

ACQUITTED.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Henry Rechfus, who has been on trial for the last two weeks, charged with the murder of his brother, Gustave Rechfus, was acquitted last night at Elkader, Ia.

WISCONSIN.

SAFE-CRACKERS AT WORK.

WAUPACA, Wis., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—F. M. Brown & Co.'s general store at the Village of Northport, Wis., was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open, and $10 in change, all the money within, was taken. The packages of notes and mortgages were found in a school-house near the town this morning, where the burglars left them. There seems to be a gang of men in this part of Wisconsin committing burglaries in country stores and post-offices.

A CLOSE CALL.

HUDSON, Wis., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Oscar Vankister, the Treasurer of Troy, and son had a very close call at 12 o'clock today at Buckeye-Street Crossing while attempting to pass over with a team. They were struck by a switch-train and both more or less bruised, though the boy was most seriously hurt. One horse was instantly killed and the vehicle hopelessly ruined.

A BEQUEST.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—To carry into effect a plan of the late Dr. H. P. Strong, of this city, his wife and brother, President William B. Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, have presented the City of Beloit with a valuable tract of land adjoining the city cemetery and which will become a part of the cemetery. The gift is a most generous one, and the addition to the cemetery is much needed.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Monsignor Capel, who preached in the Cathedral here this morning and lectured at Ford's Opera-House tonight, was shown today for the first time the report of the lecture by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn. In this lecture Mr. Fulton made a severe attack upon Monsignor Capel, charging him, among other things, with embezzling funds with which the Marquis of Bute had proposed to found a college. Monsignor Capel read the charges over carefully and then said indignantly: "The whole statement is a wicked, libelous invention made for too transparent a purpose. In my country the speaker, as well as the publisher, could be both criminally and civilly prosecuted. I will ascertain how I can be protected by the laws of America from such invendoes from a minister of the gospel." The Monsignor further said that he had heard such a lecture was going to be delivered about him, and supposed that the clergyman would probably criticise his religious views, but had not an idea that he would make so bitter and so false statements. He is to lecture in Brooklyn shortly, and will probably then reply from the platform to Mr. Fulton's charges.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather and light rains, northerly to easterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Gulf States, generally fair weather, preceded in the extreme eastern portions by local rains, north to west winds, slight rise in temperature, stationary or slight rise in barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, local rains in the east portion, fair weather in the west portion, slightly warmer south to west winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature and barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, light local rains followed by partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, winds shifting to south and west, falling followed in west portions by rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, rain followed by clearing weather, variable winds, slight change in temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local rains in the northern portions, followed by partly cloudy weather, fair weather in the southern portions, variable winds, slight rise in temperature, and higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, clearing and fair weather, light, variable winds, slight rise in barometer, and in the southern portions a slight rise in temperature.

For the Pacific Coast, fair weather.

For Colorado, fair weather.

Bulletin—Light rains have prevailed in the Northwest and Lake region and in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, with light, variable winds. Fair weather continues in the Southwest, with north to west winds. The temperature has changed slightly in all districts. Slightly warmer, fair weather is indicated for the Southern States. Fair weather for the Ohio Valley. Clearing or fair weather in the Lake region Tuesday, with slight changes in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther., 2:35 p. m.	Ther., 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	66	55	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	72	60	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Cairo	80	67	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	90	61	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Chicago	66	61	N.E.	Light.	.02	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	75	62	W.	Light.	.80	Fair.
Davenport	64	55	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	87	46	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	59	57	N.E.	Light.	T.	Cl'dy.
Denver	93	60	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	61	57	W.	Light.	.10	Lt rain
Dodge City	89	63	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	70	48	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
L. Assiniboine	67	50	N.W.	Light.	0	Hazy.
Fort Sisford	75	56	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	86	57	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	66	61	W.	Light.	.18	H. rain
Keokuk	64	54	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	60	57	W.	Light.	.32	Lt rain
Leavenworth	84	60	S.W.	Light.	.00	Clear.
Louisville	68	63	S.W.	Fresh.	.06	Clear.
Memphis	74	68	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	61	60	N.E.	Light.	.02	Cl'dy.
Nashville	67	63	W.	Fresh.	.02	Cl'dy.
North Platte	87	60	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Omaha	76	57	W.	Light.	.33	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	63	62	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	70	67	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	66	57	N.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	73	65	W.	Light.	.31	Fair.
Toronto	64	59	S.	Fresh.	.02	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	75	65			0	Fair.
Yankton	80	57	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	59	54		Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	73	62	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.

*Too sm all to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Rn	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.803	62.0	87	S.E.	2		Clear.
10:53 a. m.	29.805	65.9	81	S.E.	4		Cloudy.
2:53 p. m.	29.768	70.5	70	S.	7		Lt. rain.
6:53 p. m.	29.768	70.5	90	S.	7		Lt. rain.
10:53 p. m.	29.745	60.5	90	S.	1	.68	Cloudy.

DOOMED TO DEATH.

The Governor of Georgia Will Not Interfere with the Hanging Friday of George Wallace, Colored—Other Murderers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—From present indications the hanging of George Wallace, the colored murderer, Friday of this week will be a horribly tragic occurrence. About 10 o'clock this morning the doomed man's aunt entered his cell and showed him last night's dispatch, which announced Gov. McDaniels' refusal to commute the death sentence. The news was evidently entirely unexpected by the prisoner, and he appeared almost stunned by the announcement. The woman and jailers tried to arouse him from his lethargy, but their efforts proved futile, and he remained lying on his bed muttering an incoherent jumble of words, in which Masonic expressions were freely interspersed. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, however, Wallace's conduct suddenly changed and he became maniacal in his violent ravings. Springing from his bed like an infuriated tiger he divested himself of every stitch of clothing and then tore the garments into shreds. Tying strips together he threw one end over the grating forming the top of his cell and apparently intended becoming his own executioner. Changing his mind, however, he attacked the wood work of the cell and in a very few minutes succeeded in wrecking everything inside. Fearing that Wallace would dash his brains out or in some other way make away with himself, five of the most powerful of the attendants about the jail made a rush into the cell to overpower the prisoner and shackle him. Realizing their object, Wallace picked up a heavy piece of timber which he had torn from the wall and fought with furious desperation, during which all of the turnkeys were more or less seriously hurt. Wallace was finally overpowered, however, by sheer force of numbers and carried struggling to a cold water bath into which he was plunged. The calming effect was only temporary, however, and tonight his heartrending ravings are so loud that they can be heard a block from the jail despite the thickness of the heavy stone walls. An extra guard is on duty at Wallace's cell, but his freaks are so sudden that self-destruction at any moment would not be surprising. If he lives until Friday, however, his execution will probably be marked by the most desperate battle ever fought on a gibbet.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23.—Yesterday Schneider, the boy-murderer of Van Wye, was sentenced at Mt. Vernon to be hanged. Anderson, his accomplice, then plead guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged. Both will be executed Jan. 5, 1884.

THE COMET OF 1812.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The comet of 1812 is now nightly developing features of new and extraordinary interest, which have been observed with surprise by the astronomers at Cambridge. Mr. S. C. Chandler Jr., of Harvard Observatory, last night on looking for the comet was astonished to find that it had so changed in appearance that at first he failed to recognize it. To those who recently experienced an outburst of light within the preceding twenty-four hours, increasing its brilliancy six to eight fold. An observation tonight shows continuous and changing manifestations. The increase of light and the nucleus has spread out into a confused circular nebulosity half a minute of an arc in diameter and 150 times brighter than a few days ago. It could be easily seen with a fieldglass. The phenomenon is extraordinary, in view of the distance of the comet from the sun, and is unparalleled in the history of comets.

PERLEE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The new Brooks comet, now demonstrated to be the long-expected comet of 1812, has been carefully observed by Prof. Brooks. Observations show a remarkable increase in brilliancy since its discovery. It is now visible in good telescopes near Eta Draconis. The comet is rapidly approaching the earth and sun, and will be visible to the naked eye before Christmas.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

CORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, the Alaska and Queen, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—Arrived, the Ohio, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—Arrived, the Gellert, from New York.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 23.—The Tennessee leaves for New York tomorrow. She leaks badly, and will be docked for repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23.—Arrived, the bark Rothmay, from Newcastle. Sailed, the ship Thomas W. Reed, for Liverpool; Euterpe, for Queensland. Arrived the 22d, the steamers Coptic from Hong Kong, and Alameda from Philadelphia. Sailed, the ship Charles Dennis, for Antwerp. Cleared, the ship Roslin Castle, for Queenstown.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, the Circassia, from Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Arrived, the Sardinian, from Montreal.

THE STATE FAIR.

Despite the Elemental Opposition There Was Great Activity Yesterday.

Special Cattle Exhibits and a Complete List of Entries to Date.

The Great Show Will Be Formally Opened This Morning—The Governor and the Children.

ON THE GROUNDS.

A RAINY DAY—SPECIAL EXHIBITS OF LIVE STOCK.

The Sabbath may not have been very religiously observed on the fair-grounds yesterday, but for that there was some excuse, for, while no ass nor ox had fallen into a pit, there were plenty of hogs and sheep longing for release from confinement in narrow crates, poultry, horses, and cattle hungrily looking for something to eat and for a comfortable bed in which to rest after a tedious ride in the cars, and all these had to be provided. Arrivals of swine, sheep, and poultry were numerous, yet scarcely one-half those entered for space had arrived up to 6 o'clock last evening. Advices from several sources state that a number of lots of stock are on the way, and most of these will probably reach the city today. Clark, of Beecher, telegraphed that he was on the road from Kansas City with a lot of Herefords which he has been showing in Kansas, and that there were in the same train five other cars of stock coming to this fair.

The entries already made are enough to insure that this fair will surpass all exhibitions of the kind ever seen in the West. Saturday an immense number of textile fabrics were entered for exhibition, and every stall, pen, and stand was engaged long ago. The management has had a large force of carpenters at work putting up additional stalls, but the demand for more space continues, with no sign of abatement.

THE RAIN.

About 2 o'clock yesterday a heavy gloom darkened the sky in the south and west, rolling up to the zenith in the face of the light easterly wind then blowing. At 3 o'clock the rain came down heavily, and in a few minutes the ground, which had for weeks been parched and seamed by the long drouth, became slippery and covered with pools of water through which those whose business compelled them to stay on the grounds paddled, half disgusted by the mud, yet rejoicing because of the laying of the dust. Many fears were expressed that the week would be a wet one and the attendance of visitors be light in consequence; but evening brought a promise of clear skies and renewed hope.

SOME OF THE HORSES.

Among the new arrivals are the five Norman horses shown by James A. Perry, of Illinois. Edwin Hodgson, of El Paso, Ill., will show seven Norman stallions and six mares. Boulogne, a 5-year-old stallion weighing 2,000 pounds, is perhaps the heaviest horse of the breed on the grounds. Maid of Monton, 3 years old, a 2-year-old black mare, and a 2-year-old iron-gray are especially worthy of mention.

J. C. Morrow, Pontiac, Ill., is on hand with two mares and ten horses. These are Baptiste, a 5-year-old dappie-gray, imported in August last; Courville, also a fine dappie-gray 5-year-old, imported in August last; Monton is another 5-year-old gray; Eugénie is a 6-year-old gray, as is Justine also; Robert a dark iron-gray 4-year-old; Desire and Bijou are 4-year-olds; Mercier is a coal black 3-year-old; Mitchell a dark iron-gray, dropped in November, 1881, and therefore coming in the yearling class; Henry, a 5-year-old, and Alexander, a 6-year-old, complete the list. Today or tomorrow, or both, four of the dapple-grays will be put into a team and be driven about the grounds to give some idea of the appearance of a good outfit of draft horses.

Dillon Brothers have a magnificent lot of Normans on the west side of the grounds. Of these the most notable are the stallions Crown Jewel, weighing 1,950 pounds, a 5-year-old; Leisure, a 3-year-old, of 2,000 pounds; Heno, a 3-year-old; Koros, a most stylish 3-year-old, black-gray, with silver mane and tail; Coco, a 2-year-old of 1,850 pounds, and probably the largest colt of his age on the grounds. He gained 100 pounds each of the last four months, and looks hearty enough to make it 150 next month. Next come a span of matched 3-year-olds, Ismay and Opportune; Imrie, imported in 1883; the jet-black Malaga, imported in 1882; Ivan, an American-bred horse; the matched mares Ninnett and Poulish, imported last year. Three spans of 2-year-olds follow. One steel-gray 2-year-old weighed 1,640 pounds when taken off grass Saturday last. She has not had a mouthful of grain since the spring of 1883, yet is probably the largest filly of her age on the grounds. Alma, a jet-black filly, and her mate Arizona, weight 1,800 pounds each, to a pound. Among the brood mares are some grand ones. Loraine and her 8-months-old colt; Elsie Venner, an American-bred grade of 1,760 pounds, Modesty, 1,960 pounds, and Beer-set, 3,030 pounds, are three most noted prize-winning mares, and an inspection of them alone will repay one for a trip to the fair. Another of the brood mares is Martha, weight 1,720 pounds. The last named four have beside them four colts, all black, all alike in form and style, and with less than fifty pounds difference between their respective weights. A marked contrast there stands beside of these fillies a saddle pony of fair size, for a native, yet looking like a dwarf beside her companion.

Bouquet, weighing 2,030 pounds, her filly, Coco, lifting the beam at 1,850 pounds, and a sucking colt weighing 700 pounds will be shown together, to show what one Norman mare can do for the regeneration of the horse-breeding world.

The Dillons now have fifteen full-bloods, of which two weighed, a few weeks ago, over 1,600 pounds, five were over 1,500 pounds, and ten went over 1,400 pounds. Of fourteen of their 2-year-old stallions not one weighs less than 1,500 pounds, while of that number some reach 1,850 pounds. What a godsend such horses would have been to Vicksburg in June of 1863.

Virgin & Co., of Illinois, have on hand the 5-year-old Mme. Roland, weight 1,800 pounds; the stallions Utah, 17 months in age and 1,510 pounds in weight; What's Wanted, a 2-year-old of 1,650 pounds; Remarquable, a 3-year-old, remarkable chiefly for his name and his weight, 1,950 pounds; Farmer's Choice, a choice piece of 5-year-old horseflesh; Hercule, 1,800 pounds; Livingston, a 7-year-old of 1,775 pounds, a grand mahogany chestnut. Beside the latter stands a perfect gem of horseflesh in the shape of a 7-year-old stallion of 525 pounds, imported from shetland in 1883.

SOME CATTLE.

Few additions were made yesterday to the herds of cattle. The most noteworthy were five Aberdeen-Angus heifers, one yearling bull, and a bull calf, all just received from Scotland, whence they were imported by J. Stewart, Blackberry, Ill., who has the only herd of Ayrshires on the grounds. This herd consists of ten heifers and two bulls. The black mulleys look considerably worse for wear, and are in that "good breeding condition" in which everybody assumes everybody else's stock should be in to show at fairs, and which nobody really believes is the prize-winning condition. At least, cattle in this condition never get the honors when shown against others carrying plenty of tallow under their hides.

SOME PIGS.

As compared with their condition Saturday, the pig-pens were quite well filled yesterday, and at night-fall a number of crates stood outside containing pigs waiting to be taken in out of the wet. Poland-Chinas were in greatest number there, as they are everywhere in the Middle and Western States. Of the trim and neat Essex there was a most creditable showing. A. Reid, of Jacksonville, pointing with pride to twelve of his, among them the boar Champion Midnight, which took the sweepstakes at the Illinois State Fair last year. Champion Midnight 2d, son of the above boar, won the first prize at the fair at Springfield this year, and is now only about 3 months old.

F. Wilson, of Michigan, has ten fine Essex pigs in the pens.

J. C. Darnell, Elmwood, Ill., offers the public an opportunity to make the acquaintance of black Russian hogs, seven representatives of that comparatively little known breed having been brought in by him. Mr. Darnell also has fifteen Poland-Chinas in the herd.

Mr. Peterson, Stark County, Ill., will show twenty-six Poland-Chinas, and brought along a span of matched mules and one of Morgan horses.

John Dickson has thirty Poland-Chinas.

E. E. Elliott, of Indiana, shows thirty-one Poland-Chinas.

Sebeldt & Davis, Indiana, have won for themselves a widely-known reputation through having originated the Victoria breed of hogs. These hogs are white, early maturing, fatten readily, and have very little offal. The firm mentioned above will show twenty-five animals, and J. R. Stone, of Illinois, an Old-Country chum of Mr. Davis, will show four of the same breed.

SOME SHEEP.

There were about half a dozen lots of sheep only in the pens Sunday. Of these three were Cotswolds, two were Oxfords, and two were Shropshires. Of the Cotswolds Messrs. Morgan & Ponting, Shelby County, Illinois, will show twenty, including some very fine young ewes. Frank Wilson, of Michigan, will exhibit twenty-two of that breed, and Abner Strawn, of Illinois, is on hand with about the same number.

Stone & Loake, of Stonington, have a pen of twenty Oxfords.

George Allen, Edgar County, is ready to show twenty-seven Shropshires, and Abner Strawn has about twenty in a pen near by.

POULTRY, ETC.

One of the most interesting places on the fair grounds, for the boys particularly, will be that where P. A. Bartlett will show his fancy poultry, pigeons, and other pet stock. Already he has some seventy-five coops in place, including two of white China geese. These are pure white, and have a peculiar horny, yellow crest on the top of the heads, like a bump on a log. In this they stow away the large supply of spare brains and other surplus baggage they carry with them. When they are are young and, like some other young things, don't have more knowledge than one ordinary goose's head can hold, the peculiar formation which is their most noticeable characteristic does not appear; but as they grow older they accumulate so great a store of information that it has been found necessary to put a bay-window or library on their head. This gives them a remarkably full forehead, and makes them look as wise as Solomon. The pair of African geese is probably the only pair of the kind in the West, perhaps the only pair in America. They are very large, fine-looking birds, with dewlaps like the dewlaps of some Galloway bulls. There are several coops of other kinds of geese, noteworthy chiefly for the modest manner and sweet voice with which they call the attention of visitors, and the extreme unction with which they bite a chunk out of the tender flesh of the children when they get a chance and nobody is looking.

The White-Bearded Polish chickens are doubtless the first of the kind ever shown in Illinois. They are a new breed, and the hens discount the bearded woman by long odds. Such plain things as white turkeys, white guinea-fowl, lead-colored turkeys, Madagascar rabbits, and a dozen other attractions will be passed with a careless glance when people know that just beyond them are coops filled with a wonderful variety of pigeons of different designs and the latest and neatest thing in colors. The fantails are perfect, the pouters are as good, the carriers, the turbits, the tumblers, the owls—in short, the whole row of coops of little beauties will be enough to hold crowds gazing in admiration at more different kinds of pigeons than most folks ever heard of.

CATTLE ENTRIES.

THEY ARE LARGE, BUT AS YET INCOMPLETE.

The number of entries in the several rings, so far as information could be obtained from the exhibitors, are given below.

Some of the owners of live stock could not be found, and nothing could be learned concerning many of the car-loads of stock not yet unloaded.

The managers yesterday were hourly in receipt of telegrams from exhibitors en route to the Fair from all directions, and when all yet to arrive are added to the following entries the immensity of the live-stock exhibit may be partially comprehended.

The cattle entries to date are as follows:

SHORT-HORNS.

Bull 3 years old or over—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Proud Duke, J. H. Croft, Varna, Ill.; Columbia Chief, Strawther Givens, Abingdon, Ill.: Baron Bates 6th.

Bull 1 year old and under 2—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Von Tromp, Strawther Givens, Abingdon; Logan's Duke, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Monarch Richmond.

Bull under 1 year—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Royal Richmond.

Cow 3 years old or over—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Cassie of Oakland 2d, Emma 4, Emma V. J. H. Croft, Varna, Ill.: Perfection Gertia, Lesley, and Twilight Gem.

Cow 3 and under 4 years—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Caroline of Oakland, Strawther Givens, Abingdon: Lady Mistletoe 2d.

Cow 2 years old and under 3—J. H. Croft, Varna, Ill.: Orange Blossom, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville: Emma 6th, Strawther Givens, Abingdon, Ill.: Young Mary of Riverdale, Vincnee.

Heifer 1 and under 2 years—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Fannie Audrie 4, Lady Athelstone 2d, Gem of Oakland 2, and Gem of Oakland 3. J. H. Croft, Varna, Ill.: Battie, Strawther. Givens, Abingdon: Lydia of Maple Grove and Nelly Gly's Duchess.

Heifer under 1 year—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville: Fannie Audrie 5, Oakland Mary, Cassie of Oakland 2, and Emma 7. J. H. Croft, Varna: Redwood Lass. S. Givens, Abingdon: Masurka 4.

SHORT-HORN HERD.

Herd to consist of bull 2 years old or over cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, heifer 1 year old.

J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

J. H. Croft, Varna, Ill.

S. Givens, Abingdon, Ill.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Bull, any age—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville: Proud Duke and Von Tromp. J. H. Croft, Varna: Columbia Chief.

Cow or heifer, any age—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.: Emma 6, Emma 4, Emma 7, Caroline of Oakland. J. H. Croft, Varna, Ill.: Perfection, Orange Blossom. S. Givens, Abingdon, Ill.: two cows.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 years old or over—Charles K. Parmalee, Wolcott, Ind.; Sir Garnet, C. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia.: Anxiety 2d. Fowler & Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.: Tregrehan. Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill. Wyoming Hereford Association, Cheyenne, Wyo.: Rudolph.

Bull, 2 and under 3 years—C. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia.: Prince Imperial 2d. S. M. George, Glenwood, Ill.: Humphrey and Gardeid.

Bull, 1 and under 2—T. M. George, Glenwood, Ill.: Glenwood. Fowler & Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.: King of the Vale. George Leigh, Beecher, Ill.: Life Buoy. Wyoming Hereford Association, Cheyenne, Wyo.: Dale, Tredegart, and Champion.

Bull, under 1 year. C. M. Culbertson, Chic

THE PULPIT.

The Subject of Prof. Swing's Discourse at the Central Church "A General Regeneration."

The Church Is the Greatest and Best Source and Scene of the Moral Second Genesis.

Dr. Thomas Declares that the Final Cause and the End of Existence Is Purity of Heart.

A Discourse by Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston, on the Appropriateness of God's Word.

Archbishop Riordan Celebrates His First Pontifical Mass—A Sermon by Dr. Lorimer.

PROF. SWING.

A General Regeneration.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday at the Central Church, taking the following text:

Ye which followed Me in the regeneration.—*Matt.*, xix., 28.

Many branches of the Christian church teach the doctrine of a miraculous regeneration. In an hour, or a day, or a week the mind is changed from that depraved state into which the fall brought mankind, and is made a lover of all virtue and good works. This result is effected by the influence of the Holy Spirit. Each conversion is therefore a miracle. The same Creator which first made man comes once again to remake the self-injured soul. Some denominations, such as the Scotch Presbyterians and the Episcopalians, do not presume to know at what time in the case of each individual this change is wrought, but the Methodists and Baptists are accustomed to note the hour when the heart passes from darkness to light, and the day of conversion is often as much a matter of record as the day of birth or of marriage. The Roman and Lutheran Churches do not assume to know just when conversion occurs, but the external new life is dated from the morning of the first communion. With the early Episcopalians, and with many sects, the miracle of a new heart is performed while the infant was receiving its baptism. Therefore follows the prayer in that ritual: "We yield Thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with Thy Holy Spirit." Parents are admonished to bring their infants to the font the first or second Sunday after birth—this haste implying a desire on the part of the church to save the children from the peril of dying with no better heart than the one inherited from Adam.

Such is the doctrine of regeneration as held by the most orth dox branches of the church, but not such is the view which is taught in the sacred books from which the theological formulas are drawn. Whether there are two forms of regeneration, a rational one and a supernatural one, need not be discussed here. The utterance of Jesus, that great rewards would be given those "who had followed Him in the generation" marks out a work quite different from the one lying within the books and apparent experiences of theology. The first had for a long season been teaching and persuading the multitude, He had been toiling to overthrow the false systems which were oppressing the people. He had pointed out the defects and violations of the Mosaic law, had mapped out a kingdom of righteousness and love, and He saw the common crowd turning with joy toward the new dispensation. It seemed as though the moral earth were soon to be rebuilt or recreated. The Greek terms used by the contemporary and companion of Jesus is parallel to our works—a second genesis. You who have walked with me in this "second genesis."

There is, therefore, a regeneration, and a Scriptural one, which is different from that delineated in the special creeds. It is less miraculous. It is more according to natural processes of cause and effect; it is perhaps destined to be the popular one of the present and the future times. It does not contradict the dogma that God may convert a child or an adult during the rite of baptism or in some other instant of time, for reason is not competent to declare that supernatural conversion is impossible. Reason can no more tell what the Creator is doing today than it can inform us how the Creator produced the worlds and their phenomena. It is evident that rational cause and effect perform a vast work in material and spiritual things, but we cannot affirm that miracles are impossible or incredible. Rational causes may be almost universal without being wholly so. The fact of a natural regeneration does not therefore exclude any and all trace of immediate help from God. But it seems obvious that there is conversion possible and actual which is much larger than that looked for and seen by the partial eyes of the many denominations.

The great revivalists, such as that one whose name is so well known here, and almost as well loved as known, underestimate the religion of Jesus when they claim that a new heart must be found in some particular manner and while the mind is holding to some special terms of belief. This is to limit too much the kindness and the method of Providence. Natural causes are the very soul and charm of God's Kingdom, and it is no form of praise if we set aside the laws of God to produce a miracle of God. It was just as glorious of the Creator to make our bread grow by means of soil, and rain, and sun as it was for Him to shower down ready-made food upon the Israelites of the desert. God is just as sublime in the sun which shines every day as He was in the pillar of fire which hung for a time over a handful of the world's inhabitants. A miracle may be a necessary event without being a very glorious one, a natural process a kind. Miracles are not performed for God's glory, but for man's necessity. When our famous revivalists see no hope for a heart that is not converted according to their fashion they simply underestimate the kindness and goodness of God's salvation. They have mistaken their part for the whole.

When we reflect upon the fact that society is made up of the wicked and the wrecking class, that millions are living their years away in injurious sins, we must be glad to know that many have begun to live better lives from some hour when they heard some great revivalist like Mr. Moody or Spurgeon. For the world is not in a condition to decline or esteem lightly any changes of heart for the better, come as they may, but, while confessing thus the aid rendered society by these faithful workmen, we are glad that society is not depending upon them. In addition to this kind of conversion there is one different if not better, sure if not rapid, and adapted to many phases of intellect and belief. There is a second genesis going constantly forward.

As the rationalists are able to affirm that there is nothing divine in the new life of a Paul, or a Bunyan, or a Wesley, or in any other such transformed souls, so the revivalists are not able to say that there is no divine part in the character of Franklin, or Theodore Parker, or in the character of Epictetus and Antoninus, who devotee. His presence or absence of a miracle is difficult to detect, the difficulty is as great for Christian as for rationalist, and the Christian must reveal the toleration he demands. If the Spirit is as the wind, coming and going unseen, then, for all the most ardent revivalist can affirm, that Spirit may be in the prayers of a pagan, and there may be conversions where the name of Christ has never gone.

May we not reach the conclusion that the earth has been, since the days of Jesus, busied in a spiritual reconstruction, and that many natural agencies have been impressed into the Heavenly service? When the education and deep studies of many years have reared up for the age some man of spotless name, some man of an active and high moral nature, whose mind has become an emblem of human uprightness, may we not claim him as one transformed by the great regeneration? It adds to the glory of Jesus Christ if His life and teachings threw around mankind an environment of such power as to shape anew character and make the mind and soul rise up in a new blight of excellence. His virtue was not limited to those who could actually touch the hem of His garment. Blessed indeed those who stood near enough to hear Him speak and to see His works. Blessed those faithful ones who happened to sit along the road while Jesus of Nazareth was passing by! How easy was conversion then and how direct! But such immediate presence continued only three years out of several thousand, and was to be enjoyed by only a few in many millions of needy souls. The hem of the garment has passed away, and the shout "Jesus of Nazareth passes by," has ceased, and we are all left to spiritual scenes that flow like a river through the centuries. That Divine soul left the local streets and paths of Palestine to become a perpetual quality of succeeding civilizations.

The question has always been to many one of great perplexity, even with earnest Christians. What is the moral status of all upright persons who lay no claims to what is called "conversion?" It is well known that the multitude is very large of those persons whose lives are essentially Christian, but who are classed by the revivalists as "unconverted," and therefore as free from God and from hope. If the position of these revivalists is correct the lot of many of our best men and women is much to be lamented. If we select such a name as R. W. Emerson we shall have before us a fair example of a type of men of his moral type exist in our land in great numbers. In letters, in the professions, in business such upright souls are to be found, not as eminent as our philosopher, but of such a type of belief, and sentiment, and character. In Emerson nothing was beautiful that was not pure; nothing was desirable that was not right; nothing was noble that was not unselfish. From his mind came as pure a stream of literature as ever flowed, away from the times of Christ. At times mysterious, his style was as stainless as fresh snow, and his style was the picture of his life. In his obscure manner he was always proclaiming the being of God and, "seeing through a glass darkly," he caught more of the divine nature than many reveal who seem to see the Deity face to face.

Of similar moral nature was Horace Mann. The law had not spirituality enough to satisfy his high nature, and he carried his great powers away from that practice to lend his aid to the educational forces of the land. He laid deeper and better the foundation of public schools and found time to battle against ignorance, and intemperance, and every form of wrong. Horace Mann with his whole heart hated two things: public ignorance and public vice. He fought against these while he lived. His life like that of Emerson, was stainless. He loved the pure and the noble and was the equal of any Christian whose uprightness has become a matter of record.

The illustration of this class of the "unconverted" would be imperfect without allusion to the name of the poet Longfellow. He did not know what to believe of the affirmations of the Christian religion. But he was too much in sympatny with such a person as Jesus of Nazareth to oppose such a sublime guide of mankind, and yet he was never able to separate the old true from the old false, if such there were. Here stands one of the most spiritual of modern men, without any claims of conversion associated with his name. And yet his poetry is strangely affiliated with the tenets and history of religion. Many of his productions sound like the bells of the cathedral, or pipe forth tones with the rich solemnity of the organ. His agnosticism was not that of a very recent date, but it was more like that of Newton—the ignorance of humility and not that of defiance. Longfellow summed up his mental attitude in these words:

I do not know, nor will I vainly question
Those pages of the sacred book which hold
The story still untold,
But without rash conjecture or suggestion
Turn its last leaves with reverence and good heed,
Until the end I read.

Of this man a distinguished biographer said: "He was as near perfect as human nature has ever been." He was full of charity, full of courage and kindness, and could not be persuaded to find fault with anybody or anything, so quick was his mind to perceive the good. Thus we see this "unconverted man" standing before us with his whole being shaped after the model of Christ. If conversion implies some still higher form of manhood, we may well wish it would hasten to show us the specimens of its work. If the church holds superior causes it should show superior results.

There should be some theory of God's providence that might enable us to enroll all such names among the true children of Christ. Not that some theory ought to be invented upon their behalf. They need no protection from theology. When men like Emerson, and Horace Mann, and Charles Sumner, and Longfellow have reached their quality of soul they need no straining of Scripture to bring them through the gate of Heaven. It is the theology of the church that needs help. There is something inadequate or unjust in a system which cannot find regeneration wherever it finds marked righteousness; that can find conversion lurking in an infant baptism and absent from a pure and exalted life. There is not to be any new doctrine added to Christianity unless it came from man, for if it came from the Infinit it contains all that is just and true and awaits only a fair interpretation. Assuming that Christianity came from the all-wise Father, it cannot be supposed to teach that a new heart may come by the way of baptism and belief and signs, and cannot come by the way of a long, pious, and spotless conduct. We need pass no new dogma; we need only discover appendix to the Holy Scriptures; we need only claim that a regeneration is a high and pure life, and it where you may. If in Adam all men become depraved, and yet some of those who have risen out of that depravity, there you may not confess the presence of a regeneration. There is the *palin genesis* which formed the burden of the mission of Jesus. Not that these moral persons have became holy, but they have come to such righteousness as is possible to man and have moved as far as the true Christian away from the old Adam.

To say that these noble, upright minds do not reach their virtue by the right way is to make God, the Father, more anxious to have His children theologians than to have them beautiful in life. Thus Heaven itself is unable to recognize the substance of a new heart, but is wedded, in a fashionable resort, to the etiquet of things. What the earth asks for and what God Himself must desire is that this world shall grow millions of souls as white as those who have come up before us for illustration. Could all our millions put on the image of these, all now in their tear-wet graves, wars would be no more, prisons would be torn down as no longer needed, love of man would overflow all one of our globe, and our fallen race would be called a race redeemed and blessed.

It cannot be denied that this would be a Christian regeneration, for who was made such moral citizens common to our age unless it has been the general prevalence of the ideal Jesus? That wonderful person has affected all the encompassment of the modern educated mind. Our whole civilization is called Christian because it is always seeking guidance in the theory and practice of Nazareth. Many men of eminence have always lived a part of their lives in the temple, within the incomings of the Lord's Prayer and the beatitudes, and are as much molded by the dominant religion as they would have been had they kneit or stood in mature years to be baptized. No one can deny that to be near the altar always is to be near, to stand afar off, but the question is not what is better, but simply this: whether there is not a Christian regeneration taking place that is broader and less deprived of heart than is asked for by the evangelists of the land? Is there not a regeneration of an age—one so diffused and real that from its silent but constant influence many have risen above the valley of condemnation?

It will be said such conversion is not real, is not miraculous, it will not save the soul; but those who make this statement assume that they know exactly what the divine part is and can tell the presence or absence of the mirade as easily as a chemist can detect the presence or absence of some common ingredient of air or water. By these God is limited to some kind of protracted meeting and to an accompaniment of hymns. But what a presumptuous estimate of Jehovah is this! Far better to cherish the belief that the surroundings of Emerson, and Longfellow, and Sumner all through early life and full manhood were a part of Heaven's kind intervention and waked up an everlastinr revival in their souls. The Holy Spirit is as much seen in the poem on "God's Acre" as in the sermon of a Wesley or in the first open confession of a convert.

God's Acre! Yes, that blessed name imparts
Comfort to those who in the grave have sown
The seed that they had garnered in their hearts,
Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.

Into its furrows shall we all be cast
In the sure faith that we shall rise again
At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast
Shall winnow like a fan the chaff and grain!

It must be concluded, therefore, that when Christ spoke of the "second regeneration" in his mind the coming reconstruction of society by many shapes of instrumentality. Man's part in this moral progress is to find a good upright character and to demand little information as to ways of the mysterious Spirit. Man can follow the natural laws of his mind and affections and no more expect to understand God's grace in helping man than to understand it in making an earth for man's harvest-field or a sea for his ships. It is the impediment of Christianity that it asks many not to walk upon their own feet but to sit down and wait for angels to carry them.

Rather let us confess that the conversion of the human heart is contained in the schoolhouse and in education, and in all noble influences. It has often appeared in pagan lands. The missionary, Brainerd, found a pious, praying Indian most faithful to God in a place where the name of Christ had never been spoken. But if this new form of life can throw out a leaf in a dark corner of our globe, much more can it send forth leaves and can bear fruit in those nations where the whole air is purified by the coming and spiritual sojourn of the Savior. As there are two kinds of sunlight—the direct and diffused—each able to cause and support life, so there are perhaps a more direct and a more diffused light of grace, each able to transform the heart into something beautiful. In the churches and out of them the influence of Jesus is moving along in this world-regeneration. Where such a rationalizing mind as James Martineau teaches his Sunday group of scholars and thinkers, where Spurgeon addresses a great throng in his temple, where the Archbishop Tait addressed his people or his assembled clergy, where the mind and heart alone in some room or in the solemn wood reads or thinks the questions and answers of religion and reaches slowly or rapidly a purer heart, there the regeneration foreseen in Galilee is unfolding itself under the smile of God. Each special evangelist, seeming to have power from on high, has only a small part of that creative force which transforms men. Far away from these voices, often eloquent and often wild and rude, there are tens of thousands who pray in silence, and who try hard to cast sin away from the soul. Many of them have reached a great worth of character and have become one of the branches of the possible beauty of manhood and womanhood.

But this seems evident: that the church is the greatest and best source and scene of this moral second Genesis. If many are reborn in the general diffused light of Christianity, the church has been and still is the agency to diffuse this general twilight of the world. The organized bodies of believers have soon along through the centuries carrying this torch which is to light the world. When wars, and sins, and poverty have striven to extinguish this flame, the church has rekindled its fires on all the hights and has led the multitude onward. Thus has the church followed Christ in the regeneration and shall sit down upon its throne of honor when the Son of Man shall have come to His glory.

DR. THOMAS.

The Final Cause.

Dr. Thomas preached at the People's Church yesterday, taking the following as his text:

Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and a good conscience, and faith unfeigned.—*I. Tim.*, i., 5.

It must appear evident to all thoughtful minds that there is a plan in the great order and movement of things. All intelligent action looks to some rational end, and the use of means has that end in view. But intelligence, whilst it is a condition to morality, does not in itself necessarily possess a moral quality. It may use unworthy means for a bad end; and hence a scheme of moral development looks to beneficent ends through means that are worthy.

We have before us, then, the thought of final cause, or of the end to be attained in the great order of things, and of means looking to that end; and it appears also that the one is subordinate to the other, and that the means are valuable only as they constitute or lead up to the final result. Thus a clock is intended to measure time, and the adjustments of the wheels and the springs are means to that end; and when the result appears in marking off the hours and the minutes of the day, the end so far is attained. But the final cause is to be found further on in the facts that make the divisions of time necessary. These may be in regulating the speed of trains, and this again may be to avoid collision, and to meet engagements; and thus one cause is joined to another until the final cause of all is reached in meeting the wants of man. And, indeed, the end is not even here, for man himself is but a part of a vast family of beings that go to make up the universal order.

Let us stand back, then, of this far-reaching doctrine of final cause and study it in some of its manifold relations and results.

The idea of final cause and the facts upon which it can rest are possible only upon the supposition that there is somehow a plan and a method in things, and hence somehow or somewhere an intelligence that must be universal; and if the plan look to moral elements and results, that intelligence must possess the higher element of goodness. And that is to say, that there is a God.

Let us imagine ourselves as looking upon that condition of diffused matter that scientists call nebulous, and that the Book of Genesis describes as "without form and void." We see the thin cloudy mass set in motion, and it begins to revolve about its axis, and as it revolves it cools by radiation, and as it cools it contracts, and the centrifugal force at the surface becomes stronger than the centripetal, and rings are thrown off, and these revolve about their axis until we have left in the centre of all the glowing mass that we call the sun, and around it at their several distances the family of planets that compose the solar system. That would seem complete in itself, and we might suppose the end was reached.

But not yet. That is only a near cause. We look again and we see our earth cooling and a crust of fine rock forming about the surface, and we see the hot, humid air pouring out torrents of rain, and we see the internal, surging forces within pressing against the surface of the earth, and long ranges of mountains rise above the waters, and slowly continents are lifted up, and ocean-beds formed, and through the denser air the sun begins to shine; and now we might say the end is reached. But not yet. Another near cause is found, and we must look again.

We look again, and life appears in the waters, and then on the lands, and the seaweeds, and grasses, and the various forms of vegetation on the dry land appear, and the rapid groves, trees, and plants absorb the heavy carbon from the air and give out the oxygen, and ages go on with this process, and plants and great forests of soft-wood fall down and are buried under the ground, and at last the air is clear, and flowering plants and trees appear; and as we stand and look on this new scene of beauty we say that the end is now reached.

Not yet. A further cause is reached, but not the final; for we look again, and lo! a higher form and mystery of life appears. Animal life begins to trouble the waters and to move upon the land—radiate, mollusk, articulate, vertebrate—creature rising above creature until we swim in the seas, and insects and birds fly in the air, and reptiles crawl, and animals walk and run upon the ground. The lion roars in the forest, and the tiger hides in the jungle, and the deer leaps along the plain, and birds of beauty and song sing upon the boughs of flowering trees. And now we say we see the end, the final cause for which this mighty scene was projected.

No, not yet. We have reached a cause further on than fiery or dark worlds revolving in space; a cause further on than growing grass and trees. We have come to a form of animal life for which such a world is well suited. Something more is needed. "There is no man to till the soil"; no being to kindle a fire to use the great beds of coal that it took long ages to prepare; no one to subdue the earth often to precious metals; no one to use the hardwoods and the layers of stone; to build houses, to bridge streams; no one to sail the seas, to utilize the vast forces of air, and water, and electricity; no one to study the fossils, and the flowers, and the stars.

We go a step further. "And God said, Let us make man in our own image and after our likeness,"; and there appeared a being with upright form, and a human face divine, expressive, with hands to labor, with eyes that can weep and lips that can laugh; a being with a mind to perceive, and a heart to feel, and a conscience to restrain and reward in the struggle of right against wrong. And here we seem to have reached a final cause—a point where God might "rest from His labors." There seems to be here the natural completion of the plan of the world, with man as the chief occupant.

But having once entered upon this long and suggestive way of near and remote ends in creation, we stand now in a completed world; but we cannot long rest here, for we must ask the higher question as to the final cause of man, or the end for which he was brought into being. And it does not meet the requirements of a wise and all-comprehending plan of the creation to suppose that this greatest being of the series was brought into existence simply to live and die as grass in the fields or the animals on the plain, for if so there may be a succession of reasons, and a succession of pound of flesh and flesh, but no substantial result is reached; and we must suppose that intelligence could not rest short of the enduring. It may be perfectly consistent with intelligence and a final cause that the grass and the animal die, if the dying of their transient lives go to build up that which is to be immortal. This puts us in the line of the rational use of means to a worthy end, and hence satisfies the demand of reason.

We have reached the conclusion, then, that man is the final cause or the end had in view from the beginning in the great world-plan of which he is a part.

And now we have still on our hands the larger question as to the final cause of man himself, or the end to which his being looks.

There is in the plan of things a vast provision in Nature for the natural wants; it includes also his own personal effort in all the industries that go to provide his food and raiment. But all this is for but a few years, for soon the body dies, and hence there must be something else in the meaning of human labor. These near ends often so fill our thoughts that we may think the real purpose of life is to labor that we may eat, and drink, and find pleasure. But God has a higher thought. We seek not first to win only the wealth or honor. How much property did he leave when he died? is asked; but God asks, How much of honesty, of justice, of charity, of the real nobility of manhood, how much of these sorts did he gain by all these years of toil? These, and not gain, are the final causes of all this struggle. God could easily feed us without our poor efforts; but through all the transactional scheme of life He looks to the development of ourselves as spiritual beings.

And here we reach the not only of a higher life, but we come into the play of higher forces. We are now in the world of spiritual realities, and the second coming and here we may begin to under stand something of the higher ends of man's being in the development of himself, and this leads us at once to the study of these higher ends as the final cause of the church and of all the forms of institutions of religion. And we may now perceive their true place and office to be, not as ends in themselves, but as means to an end. This distinction, though seemingly very simple, is of extraordinary importance in its practical bearings. If the church in all its doctrines and offices is an end, and not a means, then the scheme of creation would make it the final cause, and the whole world would contribute to its end. The church in its forms and dogmas would be the chief thing, and all man's energies should go to give these permanence and unchangeableness. But if man be the superior, and any building up of God into a noble character be the thing looked to, then man is the superior, and the church is his servant, and all its truths, and sacraments, and services but a means to that end.

We have here also the fact that, in reaching this final cause of religion, or the end to which it looks in the spiritual development of man, there are, just as in the natural order of other things, a succession, as it were, of ends or things looked to, but each of these is a step in the ascent to that which is higher, and thus leads on to the final result. The end of religion, as we have conceived it, is character; or, as stated in the text, "The end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and a good conscience, and faith unfeigned."

With this conception of the subject we have the advantage of seeing the end, or that to which religion looks, from the beginning; and hence can better study the processes that lead up to the final result. Suppose we have before us a loaf of bread as the end of a year's work on the farm. We may see how closely related, though seemingly remote, are all the processes of turning the soil and sowing the seed, building the reaper, and the thrasher, and the mill, and casting the irons of the stove, and digging the coal from the mine. And yet all these look to that end. We want to educate a child, and we begin far off by quarrying stones, and making brick, and sawing lumber. And another set of men begin to construct machinery and to dig in the lead-mines, and others are picking up old rags, and others are tanning leather and weaving cloth. And why? Simply this: there is needed a school-house; and we must have a paper and a pencil and print books, and clothes and shoes for the boy while he is learning.

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And so now we have before us a moral education in which the result sought is "charity, a pure heart, and a good conscience;" these are what the long process. God began the work in the far-off process of world-building, and the elements clashed and fought in the vast seas of shaping and cooling a globe, and then began the lower forms of life in the seaweeds, plants, and trees, and the radiates, mollusks, and huge vertebrates; for ages the earth seemed anything else than a scene for pure or moral culture. But the plan moved on, and primitive man came—rude, wild, living on roots, and dressing in skins, and hiding in caves. Then came the higher type of man—the "Adam" of the Bible—and then followed the long system of object lessons in the outer ceremonies and worship of the Hebrew people to lead them away from idolatry, and to create and throw into their minds the idea of a living God and a spiritual worship. And then came Jesus Christ with the higher idea that God is Father; that man is His child; that religion is not a form, not a ceremony; but that the "Kingdom of God is within"; that religion is a principle; that "God is love"; and that to "love God with all the heart and our neighbors as ourselves" is the very essence and spirit of the law of God, and the very essence of religion in man. And having this vantage-ground in thought of seeing the end to be attained, we may see how all these vast stages of action pointed to that one result—the earth as a theatre for the scene—the lower forms of life upon which man's body could live—then the teaching of the law, and then the love of Calvary, and now the presence of the Holy Spirit. And we can see the use of the church as a place of worship, and the use of song, and prayer, and sermons, and self-denial, and all duty and burden-bearing as helps to the soul by means to kindle desire and aspiration—means to help the soul to repentance, to faith, to regeneration, to purity.

And standing thus with this end clearly in view, we should be able to look on and judge of the efficiency of the means, and see whether the end is being attained, or whether subordinate ends, if, indeed, not foreign ends, may not be absorbing the life and efforts of the church. In the days of Christ He had to rebuke all their vain efforts to maintain the outward, the formal church, for their formal piety consumed all their time and thought. The heart was largely neglected. And so now churches draw lines and debate over dogmas that have no relation to a "pure heart, or a good conscience, or charity," and exclude men and societies that are confessed to have the spirit of Christ. There is a sad waste of effort to make prominent what is called "sound doctrine," or orthodoxy, and a corresponding neglect of purity of heart and charity, and a good conscience.

And after all this clinging to the old forms called orthodoxy, have the people a "faith that is unfeigned?" A faith that is open and sincere? In many things certainly not. The honest, earnest convictions of men are easily held; the real truth is not so hard to maintain. The effort is to make men say they believe what they know and feel is not so; or else to say nothing about it. An open, sincere faith in God, and right, and love, and purity, and good conscience is a noble thing. And such a faith is easy to most minds. It is this real, this "unfeigned faith," that society needs. It is the feigned beliefs, the pretended beliefs, that make men infidels. And it is the faith that makes character, that ministers to purity and love that men should insist upon.

For what, after all, is the end of our song, our prayer, our worship? For what all our temples and creeds? Not final in themselves, but means to an end. If the end be reached; if the soul be freed from sin and filled with love; if the heart be pure and the conscience right—God's highest work in man is attained on earth; but if the soul come not to purity, and love, and life, all our creeds, and temples, and worship have failed of their end. And having this end in view, dear friends, we may judge of the value of these things in our own lives. It is not, Can I solve all mysteries? Not, Have I great faith? Not, Am I Catholic or Protestant, but is my heart right? Are my motives pure, my dispositions loving and Christ-like? Is my soul full of love to God and man? All these means are passing—prophesies fail, tongues cease, but charity endureth forever.

And thus it appears that the final cause, the end of our existence as it is seen here, that for which all other things are but means, is that we need purity of heart, love, a good conscience, and an unfeigned, a real faith—that we be characterized in God. And standing now in this earth-scene we look away to the far-off, the ulterior purposes that lie beyond, that are to be unfolded in the world that is immortal. There we shall find place and use for all of truth, and love, and justice, and reciprocity for which we here pray and toil. And, as God is good, we can wait the final issue—wait in the trust and hope that evil is transient, and that He will make "all things new," and that at the last no cloud shall dim the eternal throne.

DR. A. A. MINER.

"Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver."

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, pastor of the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church in Boston, and one of the most prominent men in the denomination in the East, preached yesterday morning at the St. Paul's Universalist Church. Dr. Miner is apparently over 60 years old, and tall and commanding in stature. He preached yesterday from the words of Solomon:

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.—*Prov., xxv., 11.*

He said that when there was a great public emergency and people were assembled to take counsel it often happened that after a long scene of divided counsels some man would say exactly the right word, and peace, and union, and safety would at once come. But, while men could only once in a long time say the right word, God always said it. The appropriateness of God's word might be argued a priori, but could be proved also from the assertions of Scriptures, which represented it as "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." There were various kinds of power, such as the power of gunpowder, of steam, and of mathematics; but the ultimatum of all power was moral power, and it was this that God's word possessed. It possessed the power to save men if they believed it, and it also had the power to get itself believed. At this point the Christian church lacked faith, for it did not sufficiently believe that the word of God had power to save and power to cause men to believe it. But it was important to remember that the word of God saved people, not as a reward for believing it, but by and in consequence of believing it. There were in fact only two great expositions of the word of God. One of these was given by the orthodox denominations, who differed very little from each other. The Baptist required more water for baptism than the rest; the Methodist believed in more enthusiasm and machinery than the others, and the Episcopalian derived great pleasure from a supposed apostolic succession. But substantially they all took the same view of God's Word. The other great exposition of the word was given by the Universalists. He would like to include also the Unitarians, but he did not feel sure that they believed in the inspiration of the Word, or even in the personality of God. The Universalists believed in God, not in a candidate for the godship. They believed in God, not only as a Creator and Guide, but as a Father. When the orthodox minister visited a man in affliction he comforted him by discoursing to him of God's love, and thereby he became a theological tramp, and in his vagracy stole the spiritual treasures of the other camp. In conclusion, it was sufficiently obvious that a word fitly spoken was like "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN.

His First Solemn Pontifical Mass.

Archbishop Riordan celebrated his first solemn pontifical mass in St. James' Church at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Elaborate preparations were made for the event, and it was an impressive and grand ceremony. The Archbishop was arrayed in full pontifical robes, and was attended by a retinue of deacons of honor and acolytes, according to the provisions made for such solemn occasions in the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. Next Sunday the Archbishop will preach his farewell sermon to his old parishioners. An escort of representative Catholics will probably accompany him to San Francisco.

DR. LORIMER.

Luther and His Works.

The Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer preached last evening at the Immanuel Baptist Church on "Luther and His Works" from the words:

Blessed are the eyes which see the things which you see.—*Luke, x., 24.*

He said in the text was enunciated a great principle. Mont Blanc did not look so grand from the Valley of Chamonny as from Lausanne. In like manner we have to travel away from great moral events to take in their proportions. So it was with Christ, and so it was with the miner's son, Martin Luther. Not long since he had sat down before two pictures, one representing a monk as a novice, while the other represented him as sitting at the organ playing and looking out through the window, while a young girl stood by him to draw him away. Both pictures were meant to teach the unsatisfying character of a monastic life. Luther was the son of a po

The Tribune.

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Illinois State Fair.
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Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Duff's Opera Co. in "Heart and Hand."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in "Oil."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Kimball Brothers in "Enchantment."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. John McCullough in "Virginius."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe in "My Partner."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Gaynor's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

AN international conference will soon be held at Rome to arrange an international sanitary code.

THE comet recently observed by Prof. Brooks will be visible in this country before Christmas. It is the comet of 1819.

RAINS, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, and slightly changeable temperature are predicted for this region today.

ABOUT $12,000 worth of goods were stolen from Ralshoven's jewelry store at Detroit Saturday night or Sunday morning. No arrests.

THE release of the alleged Invincible McDermott is said to confirm the suspicion that he has been a spy among the American Fenians.

KING ALFONSO has been appointed honorary Colonel of a regiment of Uhlans now stationed at Strasburg. This will be scarcely appreciated by the French.

THE charges of mismanagement in connection with the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee made by a paper in that city are pronounced to be false in every particular.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR attended divine service at the United Congregational Church at Newport yesterday. He lunched with August Belmont and dined with Mr. H. M. Beckwith.

THE Reunion Presbyterian Church at the corner of Ashland avenue and Hastings street in this city was dedicated yesterday. The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., preached the dedicatory sermon.

THE boiler of a Calais, Me., tannery exploded yesterday morning. The fire-box was projected a distance of 600 feet. There were four men in the building at the time. Strange to say, all escaped without hurt.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, Alfonso of Spain, the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Edinburg and Connaught attended the races at Homburg yesterday. They took tea with the Empress of Germany in the evening.

THE annual Peter's-pence (Papal) collection was taken up in the Roman Catholic churches yesterday. Many prominent Irishmen refused to contribute because of the Pope's interference in Irish political matters.

THE British detectives assert that the life of Mrs. Carey is threatened because of her statement that she can produce a letter from an Irish member of Parliament to her husband which is of a compromising character.

BALTIMORE gossips are busy just now over the reported elopement of Mrs. Lizzie Wilhelm, the young and charming wife of a wealthy florist, with James Bell, who is described as "a dashing blonde car-conductor."

LORD JUSTICE COLERIDGE arrived in this city yesterday morning and attended divine service at St. James' Episcopal Church. During the afternoon he was visited by the Hon. E. B. Washburne and Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the Chicago Banquet Committee.

THE ex-Rev. G. C. Miln lectured before an audience of 500 people yesterday afternoon in Hooley's Theatre on "Candles and Footlights." Instead of antagonism between the church and the theatre, Mr. Miln thinks there should be cooperation and harmonious relations.

THE explosion of fireworks in an outbuilding of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Exposition last night resulted in the death of Thomas Rogers, a horse jockey of Kalamazoo, Mich., and the destruction of 900 feet of stabling. Three valuable racehorses perished in the building.

VIENNA dispatches accuse Russia of massing troops and making military preparations along the German and Austrian frontiers. It is stated that all the Russian railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness, and that the Black Sea Captains have been instructed to hold themselves prepared to transport ammunition and arms to any port directed. Enormous provision depots, it is said, are being established along the frontier.

KING ALFONSO'S negotiations with Germany are greatly disliked by the Spanish Liberals and are likely to lead to trouble. Castelar is outspoken in his condemnation of the Monarch's course, which is said to be inspired largely by his feeling towards the French Republicans.

THE report of the State Auditor of Ohio shows that the revenue collected during the last fiscal year under the Scott Liquor law, which the Democrats are seeking to repeal, exceeds $2,000,000. The money was devoted in the localities where collected towards the support of paupers and the payment of policemen.

THE Indians will probably resist the orders issued by Commissioner Price, requiring the discontinuance of dancing among the tribes and that Indians having two wives shall at once give up one of them. The wisdom of the orders is doubted, and the Indian Agents say that any attempt to enforce them will lead to bloodshed.

AN Ecclesiastical council of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York was opened yesterday with imposing ceremonies at the St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. Cardinal McCloskey presided, and the Bishops of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Ogdensburg, Trenton, and Newark, and also Coadjutor Archbishop Corrigan, were present.

THE TRIBUNE publishes this morning Prof. Swing's discourse on "General Regeneration," in which he declares that the church is the greatest and best source and scene of the moral second Genesis; Dr. Thomas' discourse on "Final Cause and the End of Existence," which is purity of heart; a sermon by Dr. Miner, of Boston, on the appropriateness of God's Word; and a sermon by Dr. Lorimer.

CONGRESSMAN DUNHAM, of the South Chicago District, returned to this city yesterday from Washington, where he has been to urge the necessity of gold certificates for Chicago and an increase of the letter-carriers force. He has reasonable hopes that his mission will be in some degree successful. Secretary Folger promised to reconsider his decision not to issue the certificates, and Postmaster-General Gresham will visit Chicago during the week to find out how many additional carriers are necessary.

SECRETARY TELLER maintains that the lowest grade in his department to which the Civil-Service law applies is that of $1,200 clerkships. In this the Civil-Service Commissioners were at issue with him. The Commissioners find considerable difficulty in framing rules to govern promotions from grade to grade, and are said to be far from agreed among themselves as to the extent to which competitive examinations should govern appointments.

PRESIDENT SALMON, of the Haytian Republic, against whose Government a formidable insurrection is now in progress, is said to be willing and anxious to resign the honors of his position and to quit the island forever, but his followers object, and intimate that his anxiety to get away is owing to the fact that he has $500,000 of the Government's money in deposit at Paris and London in the names or members of his family.

PREDICTING FROST.

Last Friday's bulletins on 'Change in this city contained the announcement that "clearing colder weather and frosts are indicated for the Lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee Saturday," etc. The indications purported to have been issued by the Signal-Service Bureau at Washington; but its authenticity was so widely doubted that THE TRIBUNE correspondent at the National Capital was instructed to investigate the matter. The chief operator of the signal-office admitted to him that the dispatch was really sent as indicated. There is thus no room left to doubt its genuineness; and the instruction to "give widest circulation" appended to the dispatch shows that the weather-wise men in Washington thought they had struck a sure thing and believed themselves to be doing a great service to humanity, as well as achieving a great victory for science, in hastening to spread the fact before the eyes of an ignorant world.

Alas! for the reputation of scientific weather-guessers, the anticipated frost did not occur. On the contrary, it was positively warm, unusually so, during the night when the frost visitation should have swept the corn areas of the West with "the besom of destruction." The following figures of temperature, as taken by the employés of the Signal Service Bureau at 10:18 p. m., Washington time, may be read with interest: Cairo 61, Chicago 63, Cincinnati 66, Davenport 54, Des Moines 54, Keokuk 57, La Crosse 60, Leavenworth 50, Louisville 68, Memphis 60, Nashville 67, Springfield (Ill.) 56, St. Louis 60, Toronto 61, Vicksburg 62, Mackinaw 53. The average of these is 59¼ degrees.

Such temperatures are certainly incompatible with frost. Still worse, it is difficult to find in the recorded observations of Thursday night any facts which seem to favor the probability of a frost wave, much less to warrant the prediction, though couched under the mild form of an "indication," to which the subordinates at this and other cities were instructed to give "the widest circulation." It may be interesting to note that the instruction extended to the operators at Pittsburg, New York, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, St. Louis, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Chicago, indicated that the frost was expected to visit a large part, if not all, of the area referred to as "the Lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee." The facts that such a sweeping deduction could be drawn, and so confidently, in the absence of any apparently good reason therefor, and that it was notoriously unverified, may well raise a question as to the value of the so-called system of weather forecasts, or the knowledge and ability of the men who regard it as their duty to make them, or both.

There is only one way of accounting for the blunder without charging dishonorable stock-jobbing motives upon the party or parties responsible therefor. One can scarcely resist the idea that the weather prophet on the Potomac was smarting under the consciousness of numerous failures to give forewarning of the destructive cyclones of last summer, and resolved to retrieve his damaged reputation by a display of foreknowledge that should be recognized as a master stroke. With this intent he was on the lookout for signs of frost and possibly got bothered by mentally mixing it up with the autumnal equinox, which, unlike the frost, did occur as expected. One could afford to laugh at the blunder made by men who look with proud disdain on the vaticinations of Vennor and Wiggins, and others of that ilk, but for the grave consequences it involved. Looking at them the act resolves itself into a reckless and disgraceful "guess." The corn markets here and elsewhere advanced nearly two cents per bushel as the result of that announcement, and other cereals changed price in sympathy. One may calculate roughly that not much less than a million dollars changed hands in consequence, being frightened out of the pockets of one set of men into those of another set by that frost scare, created by the gratuitous and officious interference of a Government bureau with the speculative markets. In this, as in most other such cases, the loss fell upon the men who were least able to bear it. The only consolation in the matter lies in the fact that no actual destruction of property was involved in this transfer of cash and that the failure of the prediction (or indication) means the avoidance of a loss which would otherwise have been suffered by thousands of corn-growers in the West. It would be still another consolation to know that the exposure of this blunder would operate as a check on mistakes in the future; but that is too much to be reasonably hoped for from a seer of Hazen's pretensions and lack of hard common sense.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

There is a marked contrast between the manner in which titled, official, or otherwise notable foreign personages are received in the United States nowadays and the manner of the reception of the same class twenty or thirty years ago. Then the number of such persons who came was small, and there was naturally a great desire to see them. A nobleman was as much a *rara avis* in an American city as a woman in a Nevada or California mining-camp in these days. The curiosity to see them was as keen. The average idea entertained of them was obtained from the representations of Lord D undreary and stage Frenchmen and people went to see them and were willing to pay to see them just as they were willing to pay an admission fee when Lord Dundreary was produced at the theatres.

Nowadays very little notice is taken of noble and other personages. There is hardly any curiosity to see them. Almost every American has seen some one. The English Lord does not differ so much from the Italian Counts who keep the peanut-stands or the German Barons who run the lager-beer saloons.

The foreign members of the Villard party, many of them distinguished in the world of letters or in political life, were allowed to pass through the country almost unnoticed. There were certainly no eager crowds at the hotels or stations to gaze on them as they arrived. The reporters interviewed such of them as were members of the Legislature of their respective countries and tried to ascertain their views on such subjects of political moment as were agitating their countries, confining themselves, however, to subjects in which American citizens have a keen interest, for reasons of commerce, politics, or kinship. The nobles were not specially sought out. Herr Lasker, of the German party, was more "interviewed," if the expression will be allowed, than any nobleman of his party, and Mr. Samuelson and Mr. Bryce were the Englishmen whose views were most eagerly looked for. Any of them who wished to remain silent were permitted to do so. The "pumping process" which the English journals predicted would be applied to each and every one of them was not once called into requisition.

This has been a keen disappointment to the British newspaper-men. They expected an eager curiosity, and a fund of material for pointed and sarcastic articles and paragraphs on American boorishness, bad manners, and reportorial impudence. The boorishness and bad manners were chiefly confined to the individual nobleman of the English party. The antics of Chicago's Mayor were but gratuitous buffoonery for the amusement of the visitors and for self-advertising purposes.

The attentions paid Lord Chief Justice Coleridge are quite natural and on an entirely different footing. He is the chief law officer of the country on whose system of jurisprudence ours is based, which, in fact, we have appropriated bodily. He is the chief officer of the courts whose decisions are almost as frequently quoted by American lawyers as are the decisions of the Supreme Court of New York or Pennsylvania. He came here on the invitation of the bar of New York. Those who have assisted at his receptions are lawyers and some of their more prominent clients. Many also participate in the reception in recognition of the friendly attitude of Lord Coleridge towards America when threatened with destruction and when most of his countrymen had little sympathy with us. The "interviewers" have been sparing with his Lordship, which greatly grieves the ishmaelite London journals like the *Saturday Review*, which anticipated much amusement from them, and which has been forced to devote a two-column article to Joe Pulitzer's young man's description of the Lord Justice as he hung over a New York hotel balcony—an interesting position for a Lord Justice to be in to be sure. There may here and there be a tendency to overdo matters. But that is not peculiar to America or Americans. Gush, after all, is but a too emphatic expression of feeling. Lord Coleridge is an interesting guest, a representative English lawyer, the principal interpreter of a system of equity similar to our own. All lawyers are supposed to be so cynical, so worldly, and so matter-of-fact that it is pleasant to see them get out of their shells, so to say, into the sunshine of enjoyment and pleasure. Lord Coleridge's visit is as good as any other occasion for lawyers to feast and to display their wit and learning and for clients to sit by, partake, and admire.

MR. HARRISON'S LAST SPIKE.

Mr. Harrison has worked himself up to a fever heat over THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE because a story has been traveling among the newspapers to the effect that he forced himself to the front at the time the last spike of the Northern Pacific Railroad was driven and wielded the hammer without any invitation. The connection between the alleged occurrence and the Mayor's anger at THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is by no means clear. THE TRIBUNE did not print the story originally. It came east by way of St. Paul to start with, we believe, and has since received what appears to be an independent confirmation from Mr. Frank Richardson, a well-known and reputable newspaper correspondent of Washington. It is vouched for by about fifty other reputable persons who were present and witnessed the proceedings. Why Mr. Harrison should level his heavy guns especially at THE TRIBUNE on account of the disagreeable imputation upon his characteristic modesty, we do not know; but it isn't of much consequence. Mr. Harrison says there is no truth in the story, and THE TRIBUNE is very glad to give him the benefit of his denial; but it would also warn him against the danger of protesting too much, which Shakspeare has made proverbial.

When Mr. Harrison's hot temper gets the best of him he not only makes a very silly exhibition of himself but also gives utterance to some untenable propositions. For instance, he insists to the reporter that, because he was invited to the Villard excursion as Mayor of Chicago and not as plain Carter H. Harrison, he ought to be protected from newspaper comment. If Mr. Harrison were not so angry he would probably be able to recognize the fallacy of this statement. It is precisely because he poses on every possible occasion as Mayor of Chicago that he makes himself a shining mark for newspaper criticism. As plain Carter H. Harrison it is possible that his presence and his speeches would not be regarded as important enough to call out comment. As Mayor of Chicago, however, his claim upon public attention is increased immeasurably. The hearts of his people would bound with joy if he made an appearance flattering to the great city which he assumes to represent abroad. For the same reason, whenever a discreditable story is afloat about him, or whenever his speeches are published which teem with unseemly egotism and degrading admissions, it is natural that the Chicago press should endeavor to rescue the Chicago people from responsibility therefor and draw as strongly as possible the distinction between the Mayoralty of Chicago and the personality of Carter H. Harrison. It is not because the press loves Harrison less but Chicago more that it insists he shall bear the responsibility for any distinct individualisms which he obtrudes upon the public.

In connection with this episode Mr. Harrison has also communicated to the reporters his intention to accept certain invitations to make political speeches—in Iowa perhaps—for the express purpose of abusing THE TRIBUNE. If this were understood it is possible that the managers of the Democratic campaign in Iowa and elsewhere would withdraw their invitations, for it is by no means clear how abuse of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE coming from an angry local politician is calculated to be of any practical benefit to the Democratic cause in other States. THE TRIBUNE has no objections of its own to Mr. Harrison's abuse, nor even to Mr. Harrison's absence from the city; but it would suggest to him as Mayor of Chicago that there are certain duties and responsibilities at home to which the people may think he ought to give some attention. We confess that judging from past experience there is not much hope that his physical presence in Chicago will work out any material improvement in municipal conditions; but perhaps it will be just as well for him to humor popular prejudice, which expects a Mayor to be at his post instead of making partisan speeches around the country. Besides, there is nothing to prevent him from indulging his weakness for abusing THE TRIBUNE here as well as elsewhere. He may hammer away at that "last spike" to his heart's content. There is a story of a man who, when taunted with his shrewish wife's whipping him, replied unconcernedly: "That's all right; it pleases her and it doesn't hurt me." Mr. Harrison can make the application.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

Michael Davitt, in the letter printed in yesterday's issue, explains at full length and clearly the purpose of the Irish Land League in entering on a new campaign of agitation, in which the monster meeting will play the leading part. If the agitation is conducted on the lines laid down by Mr. Davitt it is difficult to see on what pretext the Government can suppress it as threatened. It has for its shibboleth the old cry raised by Davitt himself at the commencement of the agitation four years ago in Mayo, "Landlordism must go." But neither Mr. Davitt nor any of the other Irish agitators, unless Mr. Henry George can be called one, has demanded that the landlords shall "go" without compensation. Mr. Davitt, to be sure, says that the compensation shall not, to use Mr. Parnell's phrase, exceed "the prairie value of the land"; that is to say, it shall be the price of the land in its natural state. The landlords are willing "to go" on being paid the market value of the land in its present state, which Lord George Hamilton has estimated at from twenty-one to twenty-five times the yearly rental. A compromise between Mr. Davitt's minimum and Lord Hamilton's maximum may yet be agreed on. Sooner or later the landlords must go, and if they get a fair price they will be happy to do so. The tendency of all future legislation on the question of the land in England, as well as in Ireland, must be in the direction of multiplying the number of occupying proprietors.

The agitation which Davitt outlines will tend to hasten legislation for Ireland. It is an accepted axiom of British politics that no measure of reform shall be granted until the demand for it becomes general and importunate. This is especially true so far as Irish reforms are concerned. But Mr. Davitt can hardly expect that all he demands will be granted at once, or that those whose vested interests and privileges he assails will not stoutly resist interference with them. But if the agitation is conducted within the law it is not easy to see how the Government can be induced to interfere, no matter how extravagant the demands may appear. The incitements to violence which sometimes marked previous agitations came principally from irresponsible persons and bombastic patriots who mistook bravado for warfare. It would have been well if this type of orators were checked at the commencement of the old Land League, which would have accomplished more if it had not been weighted with misguided and ignorant friends. Mr. Davitt and his friends now appreciate this. It is noted in connection with the early meetings of the new campaign that only men who can measure their words, trained speakers, members of Parliament, and clergymen, are allowed to address the meetings. It may be that this is because most of the "flaming" patriots have found it convenient to emigrate, but we incline to the belief that it is because caution and prudence have more influence in the councils of the party than in the earlier days.

Mr. Davitt's apology for the renewal of the agitation is hardly necessary. It is generally admitted that, though the Land and Arrears acts and other Irish measures have conferred great advantages on Ireland, much must yet be done in order to satisfy the reasonable demands of the Irish people. The Land act must be amended so as to give full effect to the purpose of the Healy clause, which the House of Lords has so far been able to prevent. It was the intention of Mr. Gladstone and the House of Commons, as Mr. Davitt admits, that this clause should be given full effect, and there is no doubt that it will next session. Mr. Gladstone, we believe, has promised that a measure amending the act will be one of the first introduced at the opening of Parliament next February. This will not only contain the Healy clause in its integrity, but will provide also for the extension of the rent-reducing provisions of the act to leaseholding tenants.

Mr. Davitt, we think, understates the advantages of these provisions. He says that the reductions in 80,000 cases where rents have been fixed by the courts aggregate but $1,000,000. This must be a mistake. The official report issued the 31st of July last stated that the aggregate reductions in the 60,000 cases decided up to that time was $1,630,000. At this rate the reductions in 80,000 cases must have been nearly double the amount which Mr. Davitt states. Again, he does not take into account the number of cases settled out of court in order to avoid legal expenses, said to be equal to the number settled in court. The aggregate yearly reductions in rental in Ireland brought about by the Land act must, instead of being $1,000,000 as stated by Mr. Davitt, be nearer $4,000,000. And as the new rents will continue in force for fifteen years the total saving to the farmers in that time as far as the cases already settled are concerned is $60,000,000.

Again, it is not fair to assume, as Mr. Davitt has done, that the 600,000 farmers of Ireland are all tenants, or that all the tenants have been rack-rented. The fact that only 100,000 of them have applied to the courts up to the present shows that that is not the case. The number of farmers excluded by the leaseholding provision is not quite 100,000.

If landlordism is forced to go, it will be largely through the provisions of the act of 1881. Mr. Parnell and Lord Monteagle, whom Mr. Davitt quotes, see this, and Mr. Parnell's efforts are being directed to the improvement of the act in order to hasten the consummation. Mr. Davitt is of more sanguine temperament, and demands more direct and radical courses.

GERMANY'S SUPREMACY.

The review of the German army at this time cannot but have a most salutary effect on the peace of Europe and of the world. All accounts agree in saying that the autumn manœuvres at Homburg have shown that Germany has the most finely equipped and best disciplined army the world has ever known. In numbers and in effectiveness it is without a rival. All the military critics of Europe, our dispatches say, agree that no such illustration of human training has ever before been witnessed as that which extorted admiration on the plains of Homburg last week, and all are in perfect accord in asserting that in methods of mobilization and expertness in using the mechanism of warfare no army was ever brought to such a state of perfection as that of Germany.

The knowledge of this must convince France that her hopes of regaining what she lost in 1871 must be deferred for many years, and that to provoke a quarrel with Germany now, or even to give Germany pretext for a quarrel with her, would be suicidal. It will also have a good effect on Russia, who has been restless of late, and whose hand is too plainly visible in the troubles in the Slavic provinces of Austria, in Bulgaria and Servia. Germany's supremacy in Europe must be as readily acknowledged now as after the close of the Franco-Prussian war. That supremacy has been wisely and temperately used during the last dozen years, and it is for the good of Europe that it shall be continued. Whatever may be said or thought of Bismarck's domestic policy, his foreign policy has been moderate and prudent. It has also been consistent with itself. Germany has acquired a giant strength, but she knows how to use it. These annual military reviews show that she is not only capable of maintaining her supremacy, but might without much hazard have been more aggressive. Neither France nor Russia, nor perhaps Britain, would use such great strength so sparingly and so judiciously.

The French people, if not the French Government, fully recognize the logic of facts, and are nervously anxious that there shall be no occasion for their powerful neighbor to quarrel with their country. They "just now abhor and fear Jingoism." Their fear is wise and salutary. And they are right in demanding a convocation of the Chamber of Deputies that the mischievous and vacillating Ministers may not have an opportunity to plunge their country into a war for "shadowy and unsubstantial advantages" in China. The admitted supremacy of Germany has deeply impressed them with the necessity of minding their own business. This is well for France and for Europe. Russia may be induced to entertain similar views after last week's display of Germany's military strength.

THE claim that high license has been a failure in Des Moines is completely refuted by official reports showing the number of saloons in the principal Iowa cities during the present month. The contrast between the low-license and the high-license cities is of the most striking character. Des Moines is the largest place in the State, and under the operation of high license it reports only sixty saloons. Dubuque, with considerable less population than Des Moines, reports 146 saloons existing under the blessings and advantages of low license. Davenport, with still less population, but with a low-license ordinance, reports 133 saloons. In other words, the low-license cities of Iowa that rank next to Des Moines in population have more than twice the number of saloons it has under the operation of high license. Yet it is claimed that high license is a failure in Des Moines in face of the fact that it has reduced the saloons to less than half the number found in low-license cities of nearly the same size. An example like this points its own moral and proves beyond dispute that the effect of high license is to reduce the number of saloons and place the liquor traffic under real limitation and control. This is more than can ever be achieved by a prohibition that is incapable of enforcement.

THE Senate Committee appointed last session to inquire into the condition of the Indians in Dakota and Montana have unanimously agreed on a report against the ratification of a treaty made by the Sioux Commission, sent out by the Interior Department, and by which it was proposed to transfer 11,000,000 acres of Indian lands to the Government at the rate of eight cents per acre. The signatures to the treaty, the committee has ascertained, were obtained by outrageous frauds on the part of members of the Sioux Commission. In this matter the Rev. S. D. Herman appears to have acted in a manner hardly comporting with the character of a minister of the Gospel. The investigations of the Senate Committee were full and complete. The evidence of the Indians was quite interesting. the statements of Running Antelope and Little-No-Heart, which will be embodied in the report, will, it is believed, attract much attention.

JUDGE HOADLY is reported to have almost entirely recovered from the effects of his recent illness. His Philadelphia physician says he will return to the Ohio political canvass in a few days and will astonish both his friends and political enemies. He walked a mile yesterday. He should get back as soon as possible. The breach between the factions is widening. Mr. McLean and Senator Pendleton may not be able to clasp hands across the chasm if his return is long delayed. The "boys" are anxiously awaiting the opening of the barrels. That is another consideration which should weigh with the distinguished patient and his physician.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL pronounces as a wicked and libelous invention the statement attributed to the Rev. Justin Fulton of Brooklyn to the effect that the Monsignor had embezzled funds with which the Marquis of Bute proposed to endow a college. He proposes to ascertain whether American laws cannot protect him from "such inventions from a minister of the Gospel." It is expected that Monsignor will reply to the Rev. Mr. Fulton from a Brooklyn platform at an early day.

AN interesting interview with Senator Warner Miller, of New York, is published on another page. He discusses at considerable length the necessity of reviving the interest of the Republican voters in the details of the Republican organization. He thinks that if the people are assured that their views should be properly represented at the conventions they would take more interest in the primaries than they do now. He repeats his belief that a large convention would give more confidence to the mass of the voters, and that the wisest plan by which delegates should be selected would be by separate vote of the township. His proposals are being widely discussed. The methods he suggests have been tried and have given satisfaction in the New England States, and it is not unlikely that they will be adopted in whole or in part in New York. Senator Miller answers the objections of the critics of his plan at considerable length.

IT is some months since the wasted frame of Alexander Stephens, Governor of Georgia, was followed to the grave, but it is only a few days since the Georgia Legislature refused to pass a bill appropriating $1,333.33 to pay the burial expenses, on the ground that the items should have been sealed down, though, as a matter of fact, they have been in the hands of the Legislative Committee for several months. The Atlanta *Constitution*, with just indignation, is moved to say:

That the State should vote down the proposition to pay for the coffin in which this illustrious and benevolent man was buried, for the music that preceded his remains to the grave, and for the flowers that decorated the hall in which he lay in state, will shock public sentiment everywhere. If the House persists in its refusal to pay this bill we presume enough money can be made out of the scanty estate left by the old Commoner to square the account and wipe out the last debt standing against a man who denied himself the common luxuries of life, that, out of the pittiful amount left from his benefactions, he might owe no man a dollar.

THE Manitowoc *Tribune*, edited by an ex-soldier, says:

There are men in this county who have secured pensions on the ground of permanent disability from sickness contracted whilst in the service, and from which they claim to be now suffering, but are well enough to be admitted to mutual insurance companies where perfect health is the first requirement. Now, one thing is plain: either the Government or the insurance companies are being defrauded.

The Pension Bureau would do well to investigate that charge.

THE Republicans of Chicago somehow or other fail to appreciate the kindness which actuates Mr. John M. Smyth and his committee in setting up a central club for them which is to do the beat-and-burden-of-the-day act while Mr. Smyth and his committee are to manage the primaries, dictate the nominations, pull the strings, and conduct the business generally at the same old stand. Some people never will be satisfied.

[BLOOMINGTON *Pantagraph*.]—When it comes to political scheming in the West it will be remarkably cool weather when President Arthur shall be able to get ahead of the senior Senator from Illinois. Logan has carefully studied the situation in Illinois from a period running back to long before the prairies were broke, whereas Arthur has only ridden across the State once or twice recently in a sleeping-car.

JOE MACKIN'S brother in the Pennsylvania Legislature objected the other day to the consideration of a resolution offered by a Republican limiting to 100 days the time for which the employés of the Legislature should be paid. The Mackin family is always on the side of the taxpayers, whether in Pennsylvania or Illinois—the side nearest the taxpayers' pockets.

[*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.]—If the New York *Sun* is really in earnest in its search for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency who will "turn the rascals out," it is surprising that it does not select ex-Gov. Blackburn for the place. Besides being a sound Democrat, he has a facility for turning rascals out possessed by no other executive officer in the land.

AN ex-Cincinnati belle, now in Paris, is said to have lost her voice from laughing at the singing [and acting?] of Marie Stone, of the Boston Ideal company, whom she met at the French watering-places. Eminent physicians in Paris are of the opinion that her misfortune will not prove permanent. Probably not. An advertising "snap" can't go on forever.

THE Cincinnati tax-levy for city, county, and State purposes was fixed the other day at twenty and one-half mills—a material reduction from last year, which is due in part to the admirable workings of the Scott law and partly to the determination of the Tax Commissioners to cut off extravagance in all quarters and bring everything down to a business basis.

MR. WATTERSON has issued another column-and-a-half warning to the tariff-torn Democracy that Randall's election to the Speakership will be "the surest and shortest method of killing the Democratic party." Thus does the able editor daily add to the intolerable deal or crow which it will become his pleasant duty to get away with later in the season.

THE foreman of the Frank James jury has been interviewed, and remarks that the newspaper criticisms of the verdict are "egregiously unjust." It is probably a rare coincidence, but Col. James himself entertains precisely the same opinion.

MR. O'DONNELL, professional avenger, appears to be weakening. He wants more time. So far as any one can judge at this distance from the scene of operations, the English Government is under the impression that he wants more rope.

THE Scotch have been behaving pretty well for some time past, and the threatened irruption of Oscar Wilde in the rôle of lecturer would be difficult to explain except on the theory that whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth.

MINNIE PALMER is apparently "a bigger man" in London just now than Mary Anderson. Somehow or other "Doc" Griffin fails to maintain his usually advanced position in the procession.

THERE needs no Carter come from Last Spike to tell us he couldn't help using the pronoun "I" in his speech. "How use doth breed a habit in a man."

CHINA hospitably presents the jug to France, but prefers under the circumstances to hold onto the handle.

PERSONALS.

At Conway, in Wales, there is a monument erected in the church to the memory of a dead worthy, Ald. Hoopes. His epitaph consists of the following sentence: "He was the father of twenty-seven children, and was the forty-first child of his father."

The death has been announced of Dr. Hermann Müller, of Lippstadt, at Prad, in the Tyrol. He was probably the foremost authority in the world on the subject of the relation of insects to the fertilization of flowers. He had also devoted much time to the study of the genesis of the colors of flowers.

The Russian court mourns the death of the "protopresbyter" Bashanoff, confessor of their Imperial Majesties, as he had been of Nicholas and Alexander II. Bashanoff, who died shortly before his sixtieth anniversary as a priest, was a man of considerable learning, whose advice in political matters Alexander II. often sought. He took an active part in the emancipation of the serfs. Of his numerous works may be mentioned "Moral Novels," published fifty years ago, and "The Duties of a Sovereign."

It seems considerable annoyance has been caused in a certain circle of the English Roman Catholic aristocracy by the statement, attributed to Monsignor Capel by a New York interviewer, to the effect that the present Duchess of Norfolk became, partly through his influence, a Roman Catholic in order that she might be religiously qualified to marry the Duke of Norfolk. The fact is the young lady was a Roman Catholic some time before she married, and her religious convictions caused her many troubles. Telegraphic inquiries were sent over here on the subject of the statement, and surprise is felt that no satisfactory answer had been received.

The Philadelphia *Times* draws this picture of New York life: "On a $15,000 granit monument over the grave of his wife Daniel Murphy, one of the richest men in the Fourth Ward of New York, put the inscription, 'Built to outlast the British monarchy.' Less than a twelve-month afterward, though in his 70th year, infirm, and nearly blind, he took a new helpmeet, who will probably not get such a tomb, for hardly was the honeymoon over before she began the daily exercise of throwing chinaware at his head and dragging him round the room by the hair. Mr. Murphy tottered to the police court and had her sent to Blackwell's Island for six months."

THE CROPS.

Observations of a Correspondent in a Trip from Illinois to New York State.

Crop Reports from Various Points—Sorghum-Crushing Begun in Illinois—Rain.

The Prevalence of Speculation in Grain, as Shown by the Indianapolis "Journal."

THE FIELDS.

A JOURNEY FROM ILLINOIS TO NEW YORK.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has just returned from a trip East as far as Albany, N. Y., via the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and New York Central Railroads. His observation leads him to believe that in Northern New York and Ohio the corn crop will be unusually short, the frost of the 10th inst. having materially injured if not almost totally ruined the crop. Buckwheat will also be short for the same reason. Good winter apples were never scarcer in that section than they are this year. What is true of New York and Ohio is equally true of Central Indiana, though in the latter section the dry weather has had more to do with the state of the crop than had frost. For fifty miles east and half the distance west of Indianapolis the weather has been seasonable, and the effects of frost are not at all apparent, and the corn crop never was better. In the vicinity of Terre Haute, and twelve miles east and fifty west, the drouth has been serious, and all crops are and have been suffering. Further west there is some good corn, but more poor. Between this city and Mattoon, Ill., the crop is better, but far from good. In New York and Ohio little seeding has been done; in Indiana a large average of wheat has already been sown, while further west farmers have considerable plowing done, but are postponing their seeding until they get rain. In brief, Northern New York and Ohio will have less than a half crop of inferior corn, while west of that they will have from a half to three-quarter crop of that staple.

ILLINOIS.

VERMILION COUNTY.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Reports from over Vermilion County and adjoining territory are to the effect that the excessive drouth of the last few weeks has been of the most discouraging nature to the farmers in general. A slight rain some days ago inspired a few, and they immediately began plowing for spring wheat, but since this shower not a drop of water has fallen, and the farmers anxiously await a good rain. Up to the present writing about 75 per cent of the wheat has been sown, and from the present outlook it will not be materially changed, as the acreage of spring wheat will fall below the average. It is thought the wheat crop has not averaged above 33 per cent. Fultz wheat seems to be growing into disfavor amongst some of our farmers, as it has not come up to its yield for some years. The red wheat is no doubt supplanting it in this county, and among its varieties the gypsy wheat generally makes an average yield. The sowing is all late, as the ground is exceedingly dry. Oats proved to be fuller and heavier than usual, and have made an average of over fifty bushels per acre. The corn crop depends entirely upon the condition of the weather for the next week. Should a few heavy rains fall a great yield is assured. There has been no frost since Sept. 10 of any moment, and the one at that time did but little damage. Corn is all late, but if there are no damaging frosts before the 4th of October there will be a thirty-bushel yield, otherwise there will not be enough to supply the demand. Pasturage is getting short owing to lack of rain and cattle are suffering slightly therefrom.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The wheat-sowing in this county has made almost no progress, owing to the exceedingly dry and hard condition of the ground. Since the little rain one week ago some farmers have plowed their ground, but for the most part it is too dry. The manufacture of sugar by the Champaign Sugar Company

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee to Report Against the Agreement Made with the Sioux.

Great Dissatisfaction Among the Indians with Two Recent Orders of Commissioner Price.

Conflicting Views Concerning a Proper Interpretation of the Civil-Service Law.

Position of Secretary Teller and Embarrassments under Which the Commission Labors.

The Secretary of War Considering the Cases of Delinquent Army Officers.

THE INDIANS.

DISTASTEFUL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A gentleman who has just returned from the Indian country says that great dissatisfaction is expressed with two recent orders of Indian-Commissioner Price and that the most experienced Indian Agents say that if an attempt is made to enforce them there will certainly be an outbreak. The orders forbid the continuance of any of the dances of the tribes and require that Indians who have two wives shall at once abandon or give up one of them. As to the dances, the Indians informed the Indian Committee that, whatever the Great Father at Washington might think about it, they should dance. As to the order to give up the second wife in tribes where dual marriage is the immemorial custom, Agent Magillicuddy says that if any attempt is made to enforce that order the result will be a general massacre.

A member of the Indian Commission is reported as saying that the Indian Bureau can scarcely expect to distroy polygamy among savage tribes where there are no courts and where the United States has hardly force enough to prevent a massacre, when it has thus far been unable to stop polygamy among the Mormons.

The orders of Commissioner Price did not meet the approval of some members of the Indian Commission. The report of the Indian Commission will be submitted to Congress soon after the assembling. The testimony alone will fill a volume of 300 pages.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

The Senate committee appointed last session to visit Montana and Dakota and inquire into the condition of the Indians in those Territories will make a unanimous report next winter against the ratification of the agreement made by the Sioux Commission sent out by the Interior Department to obtain a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota. The Commissioners reported that they had obtained the consent of three-fourths of the tribe to part with 11,000,000 acres of their lands for a consideration of 25,000 cows and 1,000 bulls. According to the valuation of cattle on the plains this would be at the rate of about eight cents an acre. From the testimony taken at every agency by the Senate Committee it appears that the Indians claimed almost unanimously that they had been coerced by threats into signing the agreement, and that they did not want to sell and do not want to sell an acre of their land. The threats were to the effect that their lands would be taken anyhow, and the tribes removed to remote localities by the Government. They deny that three-fourths of the tribe signed the agreement. At Pine Ridge Agency it was shown to the satisfaction of the Senate Committee that the names of young children had been obtained by the Rev. S. D. Hinman, acting as agent for the Sioux Commission. The Indians were particularly bitter in their denunciations of Hinman, and Red Cloud told the committee that he had lied outrageously, making promises of land in Nebraska and offering special privileges. A delegation from the Constitutional Convention in session at Sioux Falls called on the committee at Omaha and argued that, as the Chiefs had signed the agreement, the Senate should not hesitate in ratifying. The committee denied the power of the Chiefs to act for the tribe in making transfers of property. Senator Dawes made speeches at the beginning of every council, inviting the Indians to talk freely, promising that no harm should come to any one for expressing his opinions. His explanation that the committee did not want any of their lands was greeted with expressive grunts of approval and "haws" of satisfaction, the Indians informing the Senator that he was the first white man who didn't want to get something from them besides words. The presence of all the interpreters that could be obtained was insisted upon by the committee at every council, so that no mistake could occur. Frequently this was found to be of great advantage, different interpreters having to correct each other.

INDIAN ORATORS.

The speech at Standing Rock of Running Antelope, acknowledged to be the orator of the Sioux nation, impressed the committee more than that of any other Indian. His gestures were perfect, and some of his figures of speech were expressive and beautiful. Addressing Senator Dawes as his father, he likened the Sioux to little fish in a muddy stream, whose vision had been obscured and who were unable to make their way. The committee's visit, he said, had cleared the waters, and the fish were now able to see.

Some of the speeches revealed a sense of humor not believed to be possible with an Indian. Little-No-Heart, at Cheyenne Agency, in explaining how his people had been deceived, said that when the Black Hills country had been ceded to the Government the great Father promised them a cow, but none had ever been received, and last winter they had again been offered the same old Government cow by the Sioux Commission for more of their land. The Indians joined the committee in the hearty laugh which this remark created.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The differences of opinion which have arisen as to the construction of the Civil-Service act have not yet been adjusted. But it is hardly necessary to say that there is no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to seek to evade the spirit or letter of the law. If any particular Cabinet officer, on account of hostility to the system, should endeavor to prevent a proper enforcement of the law there is good reason to think that he would be reminded by the President that it is the desire of the Administration to comply in the fullest particulars with all the requirements of the law. The conferences which has been held between the Civil-Service Commissioners and the heads of departments show that the differences are due to the vagueness of the law, to conflicting constructions, to the fact that no classifications have yet been made in the departments, and that the commission has not promulgated any rules to govern promotions. It is claimed that the law is vague in the particular that it makes no mention of the point at which the classified grades shall begin, and that it does not make it compulsory or clear that any classification shall be made for the purposes of the act. There is no mention made in the law of the $900 grade as the first grade of the classified service. The examinations have proceeded upon the assumption that the $900 grade was the first of the classified list.

SECRETARY TELLER'S POSITION.

The Secretary of the Interior now maintains, as it appears that he has from the first, that the lowest grade in his department to which the Civil-Service law applies is that of $1,200; that that is the classification of the department as it existed at the time the Civil-Service law was passed, and that there has been no classification since. This, Mr. Teller claims, is to be regarded, therefore, as the existing classification to which the law refers. In the absence of any rules from the commission regulating promotion it would seem that the Secretary of the Interior has the best of the argument and that he has the right to interpret the law as he has done, and to promote messengers to the $900 grade without examination. Mr. Teller, at the same time, has notified the commission that if they have any doubts as to such construction of the law he will heartily compiy with any regulations that the commission may make.

EMBARRASSMENTS.

The commission labor under some embarrassment in the framing of rules to govern promotions. This embarrassment has doubtless arisen from two causes—first, the fact that the time of the Commissioners has thus far been fully occupied in conducting the examinations for admission to the service and in training the corps of examiners so that they shall do good work; second, that the Commissioners are in doubt as to the wisest course to pursue in the matter of promotions. It is known that some of the commission do not think favorably of the strictly competitive system for examinations. It cannot be said officially that the majority of the Commissioners entertain that view. There has been formal consideration of the subject in full commission. But it is evident that some definit policy shall soon be adopted. The enemies of civil-service reform who are in Congress will be certain to sharply criticise the commission if the subject shall be permitted to remain open until December. Already there are rumors, which cannot be definitly located, that the aggressive opponents of civil-service reform will endeavor to make a combination to refuse to the commission the appropriation necessary to continue the work. It was by the starvation process that the former Civil-Service Commission came to its death.

THE ARMY.

DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Secretary of War is busy in considering the cases of army officers who are under court-martial sentence. Friends of Col. Ilges think he may escape dismissal for duplicating his pay accounts a third time. Three other cases will soon come before the Secretary of War.

Lieut. Robertson pleaded guilty to the charge of duplicating his pay accounts and not guilty to the specification. He claims that when he signed the second set of accounts he had remitted money to take up the first set, which was in the hands of a trader, and he supposed that the debt was paid, and the original accounts canceled. Lieut. Robertson is a young and ambitious officer, and some of his superiors appear to be convinced that he is guiltless of wrong intent. There seems to be a fair prospect, therefore, that he will get off with a less severe punishment than dismissal.

The case of Capt. Hubbard is now before the Judge-Advocate General for review. Capt. Hubbard was tried, and it is understood that he was found guilty of drunkenness on duty, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. He has an excellent military record, having entered the service as a private soldier in a volunteer organization at the beginning of the War, and won his promotion by long and faithful service. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster by President Garfield.

The third case is that of Post Chaplain Mispli, court-martialed for duplicating his pay accounts. He is a native of France, and was appointed from Idaho in 1872. It is hardly to be expected that any clemency will be exercised in his case, even if he shall be sentenced to dismissal.

CAPITAL NOTES.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Complaints are made of extravagant charges made in Yellowstone Park. Some Congressmen who have been sufferers say that they shall bring the subject to the attention of Congress. They also say that it never was the intension that the ten acres mentioned in the act as to the lease of the park should be divided into small parcels, and it was expressly that which the law was designed to prevent.

There will be no Greely relief expedition this season. Secretary Chandler says: "The probability is that the lives of 100 men would be put in danger, and what good would follow? Almost certain disaster. Many seem to think that a naval vessel must be exempt from the dangers of icebergs, icefloes, and nips, and that our officers and seamen would be able to do what neither sealers, whalers, nor Esquimaux have been able to do. Rather than venture the risk of more property and more lives, with every obstacle in the way of success, it is, in my judgment, better to wait until there is a reasonable hope of reaching the exiled party next spring."

The Postmaster at New Orleans has notified the Post-Office authorities here that he has been ordered by the State Court to deliver mail-matter addressed to the New Orleans National Bank intended for a lottery company, and has asked for instructions as to what he shall do. He has been directed to obey the order until it should be reversed or modified, and to consult with the United States District-Attorney at New Orleans. The latter official has been directed to take the necessary steps for the removal of the case from the State Court to the Federal Court and to move for a dissolution of the injunction.

EXPLOSIONS.

A Boy and Three Valuable Horses Burned to Death by an Explosion and Fire in Pittsburg—A Boiler Blown Up at Calias, Me.—The Shreveport Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—An explosion of fireworks in an outbuilding of the exposition tonight resulted in the death of one boy, the cremation of three valuable race-horses, and the destruction of 900 feet of stabling. The fireworks were intended for a display tomorrow night and were stored in a large frame building adjoining the stables. About 9 o'clock several explosions were heard, and immediately after flames shot up from the building. An alarm was quickly sounded, but the structure, together with the adjoining stables, being frame, was soon as mass of flames, and all the department could do was to devotes its energies to saving the surrounding property. In the stables were many valuable horses entered for the races which commence Tuesday. Three of these—Polka-Dot, Maud R., and a green horse—were cremated. Others were fortunately rescued. In the stable occupied by Polka-Dot was a boy jockey named Thomas Rogers, of Kalamazoo, Mich. The flames spread so rapidly he was unable to get out and was burned to death. Polka-Dot was owned by W. J. Small, of Kalamazoo, and valued at $3,500. Maud R. was owned by J. S. Duston, of Boston, and valued at $3,000. The Green horse was also the property of Duston, who purchased him last week for $1,000. The exposition loss is about $5,000, on which there is $3,000 insurance.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 23.—The large tubular boiler in the Shaw Bros.' tannery at Grand Lake Stream exploded this morning, tearing out the side of the building and throwing the fire-box and boiler 600 feet. The boiler is a complete wreck. Four men in the building escaped. The accident will suspend work for some time.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 23.—The bodies of five whites, killed by the explosion of a boiler at Red River bridge last night, were recovered today. The Coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow. The wounded are doing well, except a negro man, who will probably die.

VILLARD'S GUESTS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.—Henry Villard and a portion of the German guests arrived here at noon today on their return from the West. They left this evening for Chicago, where they will arrive at noon tomorrow, and leave in the evening for New York, where Villard must be by Tuesday. The German guests will take the direct line from Chicago to Washington. A portion of the German guests are now in Yellowstone Park. The press party is between there and Portland. Both are expected here next Saturday. A *Globe* reporter tried to interview Villard as to the cause of the attack on the Northern Pacific stock, but the latter refused to say anything. The party report there have been no frosts along the line of the Northern Pacific during the last week.

FIRE AT BROWNWOOD, TEX.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 23.—Early yesterday morning fire destroyed the principal business portion of Brownwood, consisting of nine substantial buildings and twelve wooden structures. The loss is unknown; insurance, $27,500. Supposed to have been incendiary. The chief losers are Lawrence & McFarland, drugs, and N. A. Altman, groceries. The town has no water-works or fire-extinguishing apparatus. Mrs. Mary Hall, aged 75, became so wrought up by the sight of the conflagration that she dropped dead.

FOREIGN.

Report that a Terrible Battle Was Fought Last Week Before Miragoane, in Hayti.

The Government Troops Defeated—Jeremie Besieged by a Force of 40,000 Men.

King Alfonso's Attitude Toward French Republicans Said to Presage a Crisis.

The Police Taking Steps for the Protection of Mrs. Carey and Her Son.

Russia Making Extensive Military Preparations—Bombastic Utterances of French Jingo Newspapers.

HAYTI.

A BATTLE.

PORT AU PRINCE, Sept. 23.—Advices from the South report a terrible battle fought last week before Miragoane, the Government troops sustaining a serious defeat. Jeremie was surrounded by a force of 40,000 men. The besieged number 1,500. They are now fairly provisioned and anticipate success.

CONFIRMATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—Capt. Miller, of the steamer D. J. Foley, arrived from Kingston via Port Antonio, Jamaica, and reports that Jacmel and Jeremie are both completely in the hands of the insurgents. A large cargo of provisions was purchased in Kingston by agents of the rebels and shipped to Jacmel in sailing vessels. The iron steamer Elder was purchased from an English line running among the islands, and guards Jacmel against all vessels attempting to land or assist the Government forces.

President Salmon is reported anxious to leave Hayti, but is prevented by his followers, who claim he has $500,000 in gold on deposit in London and Paris which belongs to the Government. His family is in Europe, and the money is deposited in their names. It is also reported that the Elder will intercept the new steamer Dessalines when out under the Haytian colors. The Elder is a small vessel and fast, and adapted for shoal-water service.

INCREASED DUTIES.

The Government has augmented the duties 33½ per cent in addition to the 50 per cent increase made some time ago. The money thus raised will be employed in repaying loans from merchants.

HEAVY FIRE.

SAN DOMINGO, Sept. 23.—The largest commercial establishment in Santiago and four other houses were burned. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

SPAIN.

A CRISIS IMPENDING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—King Alfonso's anger toward French Republicans seems likely to land Spain in trouble-some waters. The Spanish Liberals dislike the German alliance which Alfonso seems determined to accomplish, nor do they approve of the present Ministry. When a Moderate Liberal like Castelar talks of "other means of action," the outlook must be dangerous. A crisis is inevitable when Alfonso returns. If he can combine all Dynastic Liberals into a Whig party he may control the extreme elements, otherwise the latter, with their French sympathies, will overwhelm him.

THE IRISH.

M'DERMOTT'S ACQUITTAL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special Cable.]—McDermott's acquittal was unexpected, and has given color to the suspicion that he was arrested to secure his protection from the vengeance of those who suspected him of betraying the Fenian cause.

O'DONNELL AND MRS. CAREY.

O'Donnell's arrival has led to the usual flood of secret threatening letters, but precautions have been taken to make his escape impossible.

There is genuine anxiety respecting Mrs. Carey's safety. She and her son are vital witnesses in the case. If it be true she has revealed her husband's connection, and also that of the "Invincible" leaders, with a compromised member of Parliament, her position is possibly critical. The police are taking special precautions to protect her and her son.

RUSSIA.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Vienna states that Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 military beds. All the railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of private steamers in the Black Sea and their Captains ordered to prepare for transportation ammunition, troops, and provisions. These vessels have ceased executing private orders, and the carriage of corn is thus interrupted. Enormous provision depots have been established along the frontier, and two army corps have been distributed between the Vistula and Big Rivers. A list has been made of all persons who, in the event of war, could be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia.

FRANCE.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—[Special Cable.]—Crime has been unusually prevalent in France during the summer, and there have been frequent instances of capital punishment. Reading the newspaper account of these executions led to an extraordinary accident to the young Vicomte Louis de Lorgerie, heir apparent to one of the oldest titles and largest estates of Brittany. He had been perusing these descriptions, and took it into his head to frighten his little sister by an impromptu illustration of the horrors of hanging. The Vicomte slipped the noose about his own neck, passed the end of the rope over the door in his father's library, and with child-like mimicry went through all the preliminary formalities of hanging himself. Unfortunately his boot slipped on the polished oak floor, the rope got jammed in the hinges of the door, and the weight of his falling body so tightened the noose that death ensued from strangulation before anybody could come to his assistance.

THIBAUDIN AND GREVY.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Gen. Thibaudin, Minister of War, has gone to Jura on a visit to President Grévy.

JINGOISM.

The *Temps* says Prime Minister Ferry has requested the Chinese Government give a written reply to the French memorandum providing for an amicable settlement of the Franco-Chinese trouble. A majority of the evening papers demand, as a reply to the growing pretensions of China, which claim the whole province of Tonquin, that the Government send reinforcements after reinforcements to Tonquin, and say the result of the crafty cavilling diplomacy of China will be to oblige the French Government to annex Annam and Tonquin, over which they simply wanted at first to establish a protectorate.

ELECTION.

A deciding ballot was taken in the First Arrondissement today. Forest, Radical, received 5,305 votes; Despatys, Conservative, 2,763

GERMANY.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

HOMBURG VOR DER HOHE, Sept. 23.—Emperor William, King Alfonso, the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Edinburg and Connaught witnessed the races here today. The weather was delightful.

There was a grand dinner this evening at the Kurhaus, and afterward the Empress gave a tea, at which Trabelli and Bettini sang several selections.

Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Embassador Extraordinary, had a private audience with the Emperor. He was afterward received by the Empress.

THE EMPEROR'S ENDURANCE.

At the military maneuvres Saturday, despite the persistent rain, the Emperor remained in his saddle three hours. He warmly praised the behavior of the troops.

UNVEILING THE STATUTE OF GERMANIA.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Hamburg correspondent says the absence of all foreign Princes from the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Germania at the Niederwald will not signify, as the French press think, that this action is a mark of sympathy for the French nation. It is intended, adds the correspondent, that the unveiling shall be purely a German festival.

KING ALFONSO HONORED.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Emperor has appointed King Alfonso to command the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan Regiment garrisoned at Strasburg.

CABLE NOTES.

Chinese advices per steamer Captic state that cholera has broken out in Peking.

At the Colonial Exhibition at The Hague the United States exhibiters obtained fifty-seven of 2,553 awards.

A rise and fall of the tides at Valparaiso was caused by the earthquake in Java. The people were much alarmed.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Casamicciola yesterday. One house was wrecked. No lives were lost.

All the Powers have accepted the proposal of Italy to summon a conference at Rome to arrange an international sanitary code.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train on the Ohio & Mississippi Road Run Into—Two Persons Killed and a Number Badly Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—Passengers who arrived in on a delayed Ohio & Mississippi train this evening report a serious accident as having occurred near Seymour, Ill., at 4 o'clock this morning, by which two persons were killed and quite a number wounded. It appears that Trains Nos. 3 and 5, which left Cincinnati at 7:15 and 6:40 respectively, last night were under orders to run slow near Seymour in consequence of the track being in bad condition. No. 3 picked up a sleeper and one coach from Louisville at North Vernon, the intersecting point with the Louisville line, and passed on.

When four miles west of Seymour, and while running about three miles an hour, as per orders, it was run into from the rear by No. 5, which was bowling along at high speed. The passenger coach, which was in the rear of the sleeper, was driven nearly half way through and partly on top of the sleeper. Both cars were badly damaged. The engineer of No. 5 and a little child belonging to Mrs. Taylor were killed and a dozen or more passengers wounded, some of them having bones broken and others being badly bruised. The porter of the sleeper is said to be badly hurt. The uninjured cars of No. 3 were brought on here, while those of No. 5 have been sent back to Cincinnati. Most of the wounded were local passengers and were left at their homes on the way west. Three or four only came here, and they could give no information as to names.

It is asserted the accident was caused by train No. 5 disobeying orders about running slow.

Among the wounded are:

Mrs. Taylor, mother of the child killed; badly injured in the head and breast.

Mr. Perdue, Green Ridge, Mo.; leg broken.

Mrs. Perdue, arm broken.

James Swanson, leg and rib broken.

Albert Ridge, head and shoulders hurt.

The porter of the sleeper (name unknown), several ribs broken.

The name of the dead engineer is not known.

It is said train No. 5 left Seymour immediately behind No. 3, and was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour when it struck No. 3.

RAILROADS.

The New Albany Carries the War into Africa—It Opens Its Indianapolis Air-Line and Makes the Rate to Indianapolis $1 and to Cincinnati $4.50.

The predictions made by THE TRIBUNE that if no arrangement was made by today between the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Pan-Handle regarding the war on Louisville passenger rates the Indianapolis and Cincinnati rates would also go to pieces has been verified. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago (Monon route) having suffered severely thus far from the slaughter of the Louisville rates, has at last got real mad, and this morning will hit the Pan-Handle straight in the eye by knocking the bottom out of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati rates. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has thus far been unable to touch Indianapolis and Cincinnati, because its Chicago & Indianapolis Air-Line was not yet open for business. The war has had the effect of hastening the completion of the Indianapolis Air-Line and it will be ready to open it for business this morning and thus be able to slaughter the Indianapolis and Cincinnati rates, the Pan-Handle's best-paying points. Commencing this morning, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will sell tickets to the Hoosier Capital for $1, a cut of $4.50 on the regular rate. And in order not to do things by halves it proclaims the following rates to Ohio points: Cincinnati, $4.50; Dayton, $4; Springfield, $5; Urbana, $5.20; and Columbus, $6.30. This is a cut of about one-half of the regular rates to the above-named points. The first train to Indianapolis will leave the depot at the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue at 8 o'clock this morning. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train will leave at 7:45 o'clock in the evening and will carry a Pullman sleeper. The company propose by superb accommodations, low rates, and fast time—the route is claimed to be eighteen miles shorter than any other—to make it the popular line to Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

The new Albany officials say the war on Louisville rates started by the Pan-Handle people has forced the opening of the Indianapolis Air-Line, and now that it is open they propose to make things lively and bring the Pan-Handle to an appreciation of the fact that it is not the dictator of rates to the Southeast.

This action on the part of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will make the war general to all Southeastern points, and forces all the Southeastern roads to become parties to the contest, and may, if continued much longer, involve the Eastern and Western lines.

WALKED INTO THE RIVER.

At 8 o'clock last night two young men, John Debinski and another, whose last name is unknown, but who was called John, were on their way to the Chicago & Alton passenger depot, intending to take the train for St. Louis, where they live. Being strangers, they turned off Market street to the foot of Monroe, and it being very dark at the time the one whose name is unknown fell into the river and was drowned. Debinski gave the alarm, and the Union street patrol-wagon promptly responded. The body was recovered and taken to the morgue. Debinski states that himself and four others, the deceased being one, arrived in Chicago at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and after sightseeing intended to go home again at 9 p. m., which the others no doubt did, being unaware of the fate of their companion, the party having separated. Debinski stated that the deceased worked for the firm of Meyer, Bane & Co., corner of Main and Washington streets, St. Louis, but he did not know his name. The Coroner was notified.

FINANCIAL.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The factory of Burress & Coleman, manufacturers of handles and bentwood work, of New Haven, Ind., was closed this morning after confessing judgment of $6,500. Henry Burress, father of one of the firm, who is a heavy indorser, is said this afternoon to have made a transfer of all his property, valued at $200,000. The liabilities are supposed to be heavy, but as yet are not obtainable.

NEW YORK.

A Tremendous Drop in the Price of the Villard Stocks Last Week.

Other Stocks Not Affected—Large Purchases Made on European Account.

The Catholic Ecclesiastical Council of New York at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Preparations for the Celebration of Martin Luther's Birth—His Statue at Washington.

Suicide Saturday Night of One of the Oldest Butchers of Washington Market.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

THE "HERALD'S" FINANCIAL ARTICLE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says last week's stock market was a sort of tragedy in one act, wherein the Villard properties were the chief performers, and the rest of the list to a large extent were lookers on. In other words, the market was almost entirely given over to the speculation in Oregon Transcontinental and Northern Pacifics—a speculation attended by enormous dealings, great excitement, and tending to liquidation, as will appear from the fact that the first-named stock declined over 12 points and the latter 10 and 6 points respectively for the preferred and common varieties. The week opened with a fair degree of firmness and an increasing disposition upon the part of the public to test once more whether the bears were still playing at their old game of "heads I win, tails you lose," or whether there was to be at last a streak of luck in their favor. Not only was the home public disposed to venture upon this trial trip, but foreign speculators were beginning to ask for passage-tickets also. Large orders to buy stocks were wired from London and Amsterdam and during the week considerable amounts of Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Louisville & Nashville, and Ontario & Western were transferred into ten-share certificates and shipped abroad.

Just as the public was getting comfortably aboard came the explosion. The Villard stocks blew up with a bang, and the public, like the boy upon the burning deck, makes no reply to anxious inquiries as to its whereabouts. For a long time the Villard properties have been eyed askance, and all sorts of disparaging reports were afloat respecting them. They were catalogued among a small number of stocks that it was thought must still pass through the fiery furnace of liquidation and were a menace to all permanent improvement. It was not much of a surprise, therefore, when they began to give way and pour out upon the market in the shape of long stock, although it was and is still somewhat of a mystery as to where were situated the fountains that have been so rudely broken up. With singular stupidity, at the very moment when matters were beginning to look dangerous, the Northern Pacific people held a meeting and promulgated their annual report, which went to show that the road had cost several millions more money than had been estimated and would still need several more millions to complete it. As an offset, however, and what looked somewhat like a "blind," the Oregon Transcontinental Company declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. A pleasant proceeding for the stockholders, but of no avail in checking the decline, which, in fact, became more precipitate than ever.

Encouraged by the success of their attack on the "Villards," the bears let fly in turn at Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Louisville & Nashville. It was no use asking with the poet—but rather a subject of congratulation that they did not launch a shaft at the whole list. This, however, they did not do, probably because the stubborn resistance of all the other leading stocks satisfied them that it would not pay. In fact, the great firmness of the general list, in the face of what was almost a panic in the "Villards," was a striking feature of the week, and a very strong assurance that when the Northern Pacific flurry is over a general and substantial improvement will ensue. This opinion is strengthened by the excellent reports which come in as to the highly satisfactory condition of trade, especially West and South, the security of the crops, and the certainty that Europe will be a large buyer of our breadstuffs.

CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

OPENED AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Catholic Provincial Council was opened at St. Patrick's Cathedral this forenoon with great pomp. The procession of priests that entered the cathedral numbered 150. The Province of New York embraces the Dioceses of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Newark, and Trenton, and each of these was represented in the line by its Bishop and some of its most distinguished prelates. So large and gorgeous an array of vestments is seldom seen at one time as were presented to view today. First came the thurifer and third master of ceremonies in the person of the Rev. Father Lavelle of the cathedral. Behind him, between two candle-bearers, was the cross-bearer with the gilded pontifical cross. Next came thirty acolytes in red cassocks and thirty others in purple. These were followed by the altar boys and chancel choir, who preceded the cantons, the Rev. Fathers Riordan, Kean, and Lammel. The different religious orders belonging to the Roman Catholic Church were represented, including the Benedictine and Franciscan Monks, the Jesuit and Paulist Fathers, and others. There were also many visiting clergymen, who, with the representatives of various orders, were given seats just outside of the sacristy rail.

THE BISHOPS.

Of the nine Bishops who preceded Archbishop Corrigan eight wore the usual crimson and gold capes with tall golden mitres. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, who is not a member of the council, wore a purple robe and black beretta. Each Bishop was accompanied by a chaplain, who wore the ordinary black cassock, with white surplice. After the Archbishop came the Rev. Father Donovan, of the cathedral, who acted as subdeacon; the Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, of St. Michael's Church, assistant priest, and the Rev. Father McGean, of St. Peter's, as deacon. The celebrant of the mass was the Rt.-Rev. John Loughlin, of Brooklyn, the senior Bishop of the diocese. The Rev. Father Farley was the chief master of ceremonies, and he was assisted by Dr. McDonald and Fathers Lavelle and Kelly.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

After all of the priests had taken the places assigned them Cardinal McCloskey came slowly into the sacristy from the robing-room. His advanced age and feebleness precluded his taking part in the procession. He was assisted to his throne by the chief master of ceremonies, Vicar-General Quinn, and Monsignor Preston. The Vicar-General acted as assistant priest, and Monsignor Preston and the Rev. R. Racicot, S. J., were assistant deacons during the pontifical mass, which was celebrated by the Cardinal. The garb worn by the Cardinal was the same as is usually worn on such occasions. A rich, silk plush crimson cope, heavily trimmed with gold lace and fringe, partially concealed an embroidered lace cassock of exquisit texture. On the head of the venerable prelate was a red-crowned mitre, studded with jewels, and in his right hand he grasped a massive golden crozier. The features of the Cardinal could scarcely be distinguished looking from the seats in the body of the church, but it was evident from his tottering gait and quivering form that he was physically very weak. After the conclusion of the mass Cardinal McCloskey was conducted in state from the sacristy, the cross bearer and two acolytes bearing candles preceding him, and the Vicar-General, Monsignor Preston, Father Racicot, Father Farley, and the deacons of the household accompanying him.

After he had retired the three distinguished priests who had been his chief assistants in celebrating the mass removed their vestments. The Bishops and other priests then seated themselves in the sacristy at a convenient distance from the pulpit and listened attentively to the sermon, which was preached by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

Mgr. Quinn ascended the pulpit after the sermon and announced that the provincial council would open immediately. He stated that the only language used in the deliberations of the council would be Latin, and that those of the congregation who desired to remain might do so. At least three-fourths of the people in the church remained through the opening session of the council, which was very brief. Cardinal McCloskey presided, his chair being placed in the centre of the sacristy, facing the altar. The priests belonging to the province gathered closely around their aged head within the rail of the sacristy, and the ceremonies were begun by the chanting of Psalms eighty, eighty-three, eighty-six, and sixty-eight. The sessions of this important council will continue through the present week and close next Sunday. The purpose for which the council is convened is to consider and adopt certain decrees on points of morals or discipline, ecclesiastical or lay, which, after being agreed upon by this council, will be sent to Rome for the approval of Pope Leo. The Pope may revise or amend the decrees, but after he has given them, or any part of them, his final approval they become binding on the consciences of good Catholics. This is the first provincial council ever presided over by an American Cardinal, and it is said that the priests and clergy who comprise this body represent nearly 2,000,000 Roman Catholics. All of the proceedings, including the debates, will be conducted in Latin. The council will be divided into committees for the sake of convenience and expedition, and each committee will consider a separate subject. The decisions of these sub-committees will be discussed and settled by the general committee, which comprises the entire body.

MARTIN LUTHER.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The Martin Luther Society of this city is busy making preparations for the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Luther. Mr. A. J. D. Wedemeyer, the Secretary of the society has just returned from Europe, where he has been attending to the preparation of the statue of Martin Luther which is to be placed in Washington. Mr. Wedemeyer said today that it would be impossible to complete the statue by Nov. 10, the day of the anniversary. The time of its completion was now placed at Feb. 1, and the ceremonies attending its unveiling would take place in the spring. It will stand thirty feet high when in its place. It represents Luther in a standing position, clad in clerical robes, and with the right hand on an open Bible. It will cost $20,000, which is raised by voluntary subscriptions throughout the United States. Mr. Wedemeyer said that the celebration of Luther's birthday would be most general throughout Germany and Scandinavia, and even in France and England. In Germany the year was called the Luther year, and the students in the universities had already begun the celebration. In this city the arrangements for the celebration have not been completed. There will be one large meeting at least, in the biggest hall the society can obtain, and Dr. Seiss, of Philadelphia, will make the chief address.

JACOB ACKERSON,

AN OLD WASHINGTON MARKET BUTCHER, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Jacob Ackerson, who had been in the Washington Market since 1848, and was one of the oldest, best-known, and best-liked dealers in the market, closed his stand for the last time Saturday night. "If I don't come back Monday you will hear from me," he said to his assistant. He paid off the latter, locked the receipts for the day in the safe, and bade good-by to the other butchers. His wife had called at his stand at 5 o'clock and told him that she was going up town to the corner of Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue to visit a sick lady and would return home at 10 o'clock that night. She noticed nothing unusual about him. He arrived at his residence, No. 55 Ogden avenue, Jersey City Heights, about 8:30 o'clock. He lived in the first story. About 9:30 o'clock two pistol-shot reports were heard by a relative on the next floor. An alarm was given, and on opening Mr. Ackerson's door his body was found lying in the middle of the room, a pistol clutched in his right hand, and his white vest weltering in his blood. A blanket which he had thrown over him before firing the fatal shot, covered him. Two pistol-balls had entered his head. He had taken a bath and put on new linen after returning home, and was in partial undress as if ready to go to bed. A messenger was dispatched to New York for Mrs. Ackerson. The dying man breathed his last a moment after she entered her own door. He had been unconscious, and died without telling the secret of why he had killed himself. No motive for the act is known.

FAST TROTTERS.

JAY-EYE-SEE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The report that Jay-Eye-See, the phenomenal trotter of the year, would be exercised at the track of the Gentleman's Driving Association today resulted in a visit from a large majority of the members before noon. There were more people in and about the club-house than there have been any day this season, excepting during the week of the races. They were all doubly disappointed. Jay-Eye-See had not arrived. St. Julien, the veteran who is to try conclusions with his young rival, was on the track, but he was not speeded. He appears to be in fine form, and Mr. Hickok thinks he will be able to beat the little Western champion Saturday and make one mile at least in 2:12, which would be the best record for the track in a public contest.

STEVE MAXWELL.

Much interest was manifested in the exhibition of the gray gelding Steve Maxwell, the old campaigner, and a favorit of "Honest John" Murphy's string. He was hitched double yesterday with a runner, J. O. Ney, and driven two miles. The first Murphy intended should have been merely a warming trip, but the horses got away from Murphy, and made the mile in 2:19, much to his surprise. In the second heat the horses were sent to see what they could do. The mile was trotted steadily and prettily in 2:17, the first quarter being made in 34½ and the half in 1:08. Murphy says he feels confident that he will be able to send the team around the track in 2:15 or better before the animals are a week older. It is probable that before the season has ended Murphy will drive one or both of Mr. Frank Work's pair with a running mate. If he does, and the horses work well together, he feels certain that he can make with them the fastest half-mile ever recorded under similar conditions.

SENSATIONAL SERMON.

The Rev. Mr. Houghton, of New Haven, Conn., from His Pulpit Denounces William Lewis as a Man Capable of Murder.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—A sensational sermon was preached to a big audience tonight by the Rev. M. Houghton, of the Messiah, in this city, on the subject of the Rose Clark murder. He roundly denounced William Lewis as a man whom he believed at least capable of doing the foul deed. The conduct of Lewis since the murder was criticised with stinging words. "Lewis' actions," said the preacher, "show him to be a man of low animal instincts, and just the type of individual to execute such a horrible deed. From testimony given the motive of whoever killed her was not lust. It is almost certainly known that she did not have any enemies. Had lust entered into the case, then, in my estimation, would the whole aspect of the affair have been changed. But she was simply killed; that was all. Let us look into the facts of the courtship of those two persons. He did not visit her as an honorable man would have done. She went to his home, and he allowed her night after night to return alone and unprotected. It is easy to see how he tired of her, because he neglected her, and, seeing the marriage-day staring him in the face, concluded to put her out of the way. My theory is that Lewis killed the girl in his barn, and under cover of the darkness carried her off to the place where she was found. I may be wrong, but I believe this will be the solution of the mystery."

MEANS BUSINESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.—John S. Prince resents the charge that he sold Thursday's race at Springfield, and has accepted Robert S. James' challenge to a ten-mile race for $750 a side, and has challenged John Keen and Higham to a similar race for the same stakes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LORD COLERIDGE.

The Chief Justice of England Arrives in Chicago and Attends Church.

Being Thoroughly Orthodox, He Receives No Formal Calls Sunday,

And, Being Thoroughly English, He Will Be Interviewed Only by Proxy.

He Is Delighted with America—Incidents of His Tour—Arrangements for His Entertainment.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, a guest of the New York Bar Association, arrived in this city yesterday morning at 8:55 on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He was accompanied by his son, the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge; Elliot F. Shepard, Chairman of the New York State Bar Committee of Arrangements; the Hon. A. W. Hickman, of Buffalo, member of the New York State Bar Executive Committee; James D. Johnson, assistant to the Hon. Chauncy M. Depew; Lieut. John McClellan, of the United States army; and T. A. Beall, of New York, stenographer.

ON THE ROAD.

The party left Buffalo Saturday afternoon at 12:30, their train consisting of President Newell's private car "Stella," the Wagner sleeper "Marion," and a baggage-car. There was a large crowd at Buffalo to witness the departure, shortly after which lunch was served on board. Nothing worthy of mention occurred on the trip. The day was delightful, and Lord Coleridge enjoyed the ride to Cleveland very much, expressing himself well pleased with the scenery on the route. Supper was taken at the Forest City, and all retired early. The train was due here at 8 o'clock, but in some manner forty-five minutes was lost which was not made up.

THE ARRIVAL.

The distinguished party was met at the depot by the Hon. O. H. Horton, of the Reception Committee, and Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, and was conveyed by carriages to the hotel. Breakfast was served at once, after which the party was conducted to St. James' Episcopal Church by Mr. Arthur E. Seymour. At the conclusion of the services a lady who had recognized Lord Coleridge, having met him in England, came forward and addressed him, and was cordially received. Arriving at the hotel a light lunch was served, and later in the afternoon Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the Banquet Committee, dined with the guests. A contemplated drive along the lakeshore with Messrs. Horton and Seymour, was postponed on account of the rain, and a call from the Hon. E. B. Washburne, closed the day. The evening was quietly passed in the suite of rooms on the first floor occupied by the party.

NO CALLERS.

Lord Coleridge is extremely orthodox in his views, and strictly observes the Sabbath. He left stringent orders with the clerk at the hotel to send no cards to his room and admit no callers yesterday. These orders were strictly complied with, the only visitors being those already mentioned. A peculiar feature of the celebrated jurist is that he is one of the few that has escaped the ubiquitous American interviewer, and none of his individual ideas, save in his speeches, have been published in the public prints. Not one of the Eastern journals has obtained an interview with him. He gives as a reason for this that he dislikes to express himself on his opinions of a country of which he has seen so little, and on foreign affairs he prefers to remain silent. The manager of the party, Mr. James D. Johnson, a most courteous gentleman, furnishes all the needed information to the press. Mr. Johnson yesterday gave a glowing account of the trip. Everywhere Lord Coleridge expressed his gratification and surprise at the wonderful resources and scenery of America. At Niagara Falls he stood for over an hour in mute admiration, lost to everything but the gigantic grandeur of the impesing scene before him. When spoken to he replied: "I can say nothing: I am overpowered by the sublime magnificence."

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

At Portland, Me., a pleasant incident was a call from the members of the Banjo Club, which is composed of young ladies and gentlemen, who gave an exhibition of their skill, much to the amusement of Lord Coleridge. All through Maine the receptions were more in the nature of social, friendly gatherings, but when Boston was reached they changed to more of a royal character. Gov. Butler extended the courtesies of the State in true military style, and at the boundary line of the State two of his staff officers met the party and acted as their escort. Indeed, while in Massachusetts they were always accompanied by two of the Governor's staff, the Bar Association leaving up everything to the Chief Executive with the exception of the reception at the Brunswick. All the traveling has been done in the day time with two exceptions, and unpleasant weather was encountered only one day while at Newport. The party will go as far West as Omaha, returning to New York Oct. 10 to attend the grand reception to be tendered there. The guests will remain here until next Friday.

THE PROGRAM.

This morning at 11 o'clock they will be formally received by the Reception Committee, which will take them in charge. Carriages will be furnished and a drive taken about the city, including a visit to the Stock-Yards and the large packing establishments. No arrangements have as yet been announced for the evening. Tuesday morning will be occupied by a drive to the North Side, and at 1 p. m. the Hon. E. B. Washburne will dine with the party. An invitation has been accepted to dine with the Hon. Emery A. Storrs at the Leland Hotel Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Beyond this the program has not been decided upon.

DETECTIVES AROUND.

Mr. Johnson, when asked if it were true that detectives employed by the United States were accompanying the party, replied that there was no use denying it, because it was so. However, he thought best not to converse on the subject, as it might instill some weak-minded person with a desire to attempt to perpetrate a deed that would be a lasting disgrace to the United States. Lord Coleridge had, of course, become known in his connection with the dynamite trials, and the United States was in duty bound to see that no harm came to him while he was here as America's guest.

PERSONAL.

Lord Coleridge is exceedingly robust and active for a man in the 63d year of his age. He is tall, of medium build, with scanty hair of silvery gray. His face is rosy and clean shaven, and is indicative of a man who enjoys the good things of this world temperately and with moderation. His forehead is high and intellectual. He invariably dresses in broadcloth, and at receptions and public gatherings wears the conventional long frock coat, which antedates the Prince Albert. His vest is very low cut, exposing an immaculate, pleated shirt-front. He is cordial, agreeable, and affable, and is said to be the prince of story-tellers. At luncheon he is said to be in his happiest mood. Then he seldom eats much, but delights in social conversation, and his fine eyes dance merrily as he laughs at the pleasantries that pass around the board.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A more comprehensive sketch of his life than has heretofore been published in THE TRIBUNE is appended:

John Duke, Lord Coleridge, is the eldest son of the late Sir John Taylor Coleridge, (himself a Judge), and Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL. D., vicar of Woodmanstern and rector of Northfleet, Kent. He was born in the year 1821. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B. A. in 1843 and M. A. in 1846, up to which year he had been a Fellow of Exeter College, 1843. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, November 6, 1846, and went on the Western Circuit, of which he was for some time the leader. In 1858 to 1868 he was Recorder of Portsmouth, and was created a Queen's counsel and Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1861. He was candidate for the representation of Exeter in Parliament, and elected for that city in July, 1865, and continued to represent it till November, 1873. In December, 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government, he was appointed to fill the office of Solicitor General, when he received the honor of knighthood, and in November, 1871, on Sir Robert Collyer being appointed to a Judgeship in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke Coleridge was appointed to succeed him as Attorney General. On the retirement of Lord Romilly, in 1873, from the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir John Coleridge as Attorney General, though a member of the common law bar, received the first offer of the appointment, but, after mature consideration, he declined the office, which was conferred upon Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor General, who was a member of the Equity Bar.

In 1873, on the resignation of Lord Penzance, he was offered the Judgeship of Probate and Divorce, which he declined, and secured Sir James Hannen to be appointed. Soon afterward, however, the death of Sir William Bovill left the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas at the disposal of the Government, and this high office was at once conferred upon Sir John Duke Coleridge, who was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice Nov. 19, 1875, having been previously raised to the Peerage, with the title of Baron Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary. Lord Coleridge was at one time a contributor to the Edinburg Review and other periodicals. He married, in 1846, Jane Fortescue (who died in 1878), third daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farringford Hill, Isle of Wight. Three sons and a daughter have been born to them—the sons being Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, born in 1851; Stephen William Buchanan Coleridge, born in 1854; and Gilbert James Duke Coleridge, born in 1859; and Lady Mildred Mary Coleridge, the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, he was transferred to the Queen's Bench, and became Lord Chief Justice of England. In 1876 he received the degree of D. C. L., from the University of Oxford. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1882, was elected an Honorary Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. He has served upon various commissions whose labors resulted in most important and great changes and improvements in the laws of England. To one of these he was appointed by Lord Derby, to another by Disraeli, both Tories, while he was a Liberal, and these appointments show the high esteem in which he is held, even by his opponents. Among these commissions were those in the City of London, upon Ritual, upon the Public Schools, upon the Judicature, Ecclesiastical Courts, by his gratuitous earnest, and enlightened services on these commissions, he has left his impress upon the laws of the nation.

THE SON.

The Hon. Gilbert Coleridge is 24 years old, and has recently been admitted to the practice of law. He has light hair and mustache, and a fair, rich complexion.

TOOK THE VEIL.

The Mysterious Actions of Miss Lulu Green—The Letters Said to Have Been Written by a Chicago Priest.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—About two months ago an account was given by special telegram to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Miss Lulu Green, formerly of Chicago, and late of Albuquerque, who went to St. Louis under mysterious circumstances and there took the veil. She had a luxurious home in Albuquerque and was much admired in society circles. She left without warning, and her mother and relatives did not know her whereabouts until a letter from her in Chicago came, announcing that she was visiting friends there. The mother afterwards received a letter from her, saying she had entered the College of the Sacred Heart at Maysville, in South St. Louis, and taken the veil the 15th of August. Mrs. Green has just received a large number of letters to her daughter, from W. J. Kinsella, who for six years was her spiritual adviser at St. Ignatius College, Chicago, where she graduated at the head of the class. Some of these letters were written from the above college and some from St. Xavier College, Cincinnati. All are sentimental love letters, with some little trouble interspersed, to urge her to forsake her friends and home and become a nun. The following is one of the letters, verbatim:

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, CHICAGO.—*Dear Lulu:* I have been thinking that if necessary the convent in Davenport might be a good renezvous for your letters from Chicago. I will also find a good priest there during your stay, which I hope will be very brief. I don't know whether it is right to have such suggestions, but I fear you had better ascertain that your letters from Chicago find their way through the mails. It would not be a matter of wonderment that your correspondence from this quarter would be subject to suspicion. Dear Lulu, I would go through the fires to secure your happiness. Yours sincerely,

T. KINSELLA.

Mrs. Green is related to the family of Hampton, and is a cousin of Gen. Wade Hampton and cousin of the late Col. John C. Burch, who was at one time Secretary of the United States Senate. Mrs. Green spent over $5,000 for Miss Lulu's education, during the last six years of her schooling. She will in a short time start out lecturing on the subject of "The Jesuits—Their Teachings and Practices," and announces her intention of reading all the letters to her daughter by Kinsella.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

The Foul Crime Which Agitates the People of Elyria, O.

ELYRIA, O., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—This community was shocked this morning by one of the foulest murders ever committed in this country. The circumstances of the of the crime as they have been developed today are as follows: Yesterday a man named James Ryan, a sailor, who lives about one and one-half miles south of here, borrowed $100 for the purpose of buying wheat for seed. He took the money and spent the afternoon and evening in saloons, and paraded it about wherever he went. At 11 o'clock he started for home, going up west over one of the principal residence streets, and at the corner of Fifth street one Robert Bruce made an assault upon him, cutting him under the left ear, severing the branches of the carotid artery. Ryan, it appears, after he was stabbed started to return to town, and, when near Third street a distance of 430 feet from where the cutting took place, fell to the ground exhausted, and was found dead at an early hour this morning. His murderer, probably not knowing the extent of his crime, went to the barn of Alexander Forbes, on Fifth street, and spent the night with Forbes' hostler. When he reached the barn he told the hostler that he had had trouble and stabbed a man. Mr. Forbes on hearing this statement, notified the police, and they arrested Bruce at about 8 o'clock this morning. Bruce also said to the hostler that if he was arrested he wanted the hostler to swear that he had been with him ever since 9 o'clock. Bruce is about 23 years old and unmarried. His victim was also a single man about 35, and was the only support of an aged and widowed mother. At noon today Bruce made a confession saying that he had committed the deed, but that he did it in self-defense. The money which Ryan had in his possession has not yet been found, and it is thought that other parties are implicated in the crime. The Coroner rendered a verdict today "that James Ryan came to his death at the hands of Robert Bruce." This will make three murderers now in jail, and the coming court docket will be the largest for years.

NOT GUILTY.

The Jury in the Brogan Murder Case Clear the Defendant.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The jury in the Brogan murder case returned a verdict of not guilty this morning. The trial has been held at Wheaton, Du Page County, during the last week, Judge I. G. Wilson presiding. The case was given to the jury last night, and they were not long in coming to a decision. State's-Attorney Stephens, of De Kalb County; Montgomery, of Sandwich; and A. B. Coon, of Marengo, were arrayed on the side of the prosecution; the Hon. A. J. Hopkins, of Aurora, and Judge E. H. Gary, of Chicago, conducted the defense, which resulted in the acquittal.

About two years ago, in October, James Brogan shot and killed William Henry, at Sandwich, Ill. Brogan's home was Aurora, and Henry's Batavia, in this county, but both at the time were engaged as molders at Sandwich. For several weeks prior to the killing angry words and taunts had been exchanged between the two boys, arising from the jealousy on the part of Henry of Brogan. The fatal night Henry told Brogan that he would finally settle that matter with him after supper. Both boys boarded at the same house, and when supper was finished Henry went outside to wait, while Brogan went upstairs to his room. Henry, finding that Brogan was not coming out, went up-stairs and the two met, Brogan telling Henry to get out of there. A scuffle ensued; Brogan's revolver was discharged, accidentally or in self-defense; the defense showing that Brogan had no intent to kill Henry at the time, but merely wished to frighten him away, because he feared Henry, he being a larger and heavier man. Henry died after several weeks. De Kalb County was so aroused that a change of venue was granted to Du Page County, which almost entirely sympathized with Brogan. Both boys were about 18 years of age.

A reliable means of eradicating local disease of the skin—viz.: Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

CONGRESSMAN DUNHAM.

He Has Been to Washington to Look After Certain Chicago Interests.

He Has a Reasonable Assurance that the City Will Have Gold Certificates,

And Also that the Number of Letter-Carriers Will Be Increased—The Business Outlook.

Congressman R. W. Dunham, of the First Congressional District, returned yesterday morning from a flying visit to New York and Washington, his errand at the latter city having been to call the attention of the proper officials to some of Chicago's crying needs in a commercial way. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter during the morning at his residence, No. 3870 Lake avenue, and was asked first as to the result of his visit to Secretary Folger, to whom he had represented Chicago's need of gold certificates to be used in commercial transactions in Chicago and by the banks and Clearing-House.

"Well, I did call on Judge Folger in relation to the matter you speak of," said Congressman Dunham, "and when I first went in and broached the subject he told me he had already written a letter denying the request of the banks. I said that I was sorry such was the case, as I would like to talk with him on the subject. He asked me to proceed, however, expressing his willingness to hear all I had to say. He was completely surprised to find that exchange on New York and Chicago was most always discounted, and I explained how that it occurred from the fact that the West was all the time selling more than she bought.

SMALL TOWNS WILL CRY FOR THEM.

"Then he commenced to argue that he did not want to be obliged to issue certificates in Chicago, as if he did so San Francisco, St. Louis, and all other cities having Sub-Treasuries would insist on having the same thing. In reply to this argument I asked him what the Government was for—whether it was not the object of the Government to meet the wants of the people. And if St. Louis and San Francisco wanted these same privileges I could show they needed them, why not grant them?

"Judge Folger's great objection on the start to these certificates seemed to be an idea that it was liable, if certificates were issued in Chicago, for instance, and were made payable only at a Sub-Treasury in some other city, to result in the paper of the Government being used for discounts. But that a gold certificate made payable in New York was as certain to be discounted in Chicago as any other piece of New York exchange, and I showed him further some things that he had not thought of before. If a Chicago gold certificate, issued in Chicago, happened to get into a New York bank it would be at par there, because when a Chicago bank ordered currency or gold sent to Chicago that Chicago certificate could be sent on, as in Chicago it would be just the same as a greenback or a National-bank bill. Also, so far as the discount question was concerned, it was more against New York certificates than it was in favor of them. It strikes me that whenever New York exchange is at a discount in this country National Government certificates issued in New York are at a discount also, because they are practically nothing but exchange.

CARTING GOLD.

"I showed Judge Folger very plainly and fully how it becomes necessary for our banks to cart this gold from one bank to the Clearing-House and from the Clearing-House back to another bank, for the bank that was beaten at the Clearing-House had at first cart gold to the Clearing-House and then the bank that was credit there would have to cart it back to their bank, and each one of those banks would have to have two or three carted men all the time, and in addition to this expense would have to bear the expense of the wear of the gold.

"The final result of my interview with him," said the Congressman, "was that he acknowledged I had called his attention to several items he had never thought of before. He had written a letter denying the request, but he would now reconsider his determination and think the matter over again very carefully. In the course of our conversation Judge Folger stated to me that he had found while he had been at the head of the Treasury Department that a great deal of this routine work the clerks who had been there for years seemed to stick to and hold that it could not be changed, could be changed with benefit to the department and its workings, and that had in many instances shown these men a better way to do business than they had been pursuing for years.

"I impressed upon him very strongly that anything the Government could do to benefit the banks or the people it seemed to me it was bound to do, and I felt quite confident that Chicago will eventually get these certificates. The Secretary is slow in making his decisions, having been on the bench so many years. Like all Judges he requires plenty of time to deliberate, and he is pretty apt to be right when he finally makes up his mind."

MORE LETTER-CARRIERS.

"Did you have a talk with Judge Gresham on the needed increase of the force of letter-carriers here?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I had a talk with the Judge in regard to Post-Office business, and he rather scouted the idea that Chicago needed seventy additional carriers. I find he is all full and running over with economy—not an economy that you would term niggardly, but an economy to save any very foolish or unnecessary expenditure. I had there statistics that he showed me of the expenses of post-offices—for clerk hire—all over the country, and Chicago seemed to be quite as expensive as any other office. In fact, there seemed to be more offices here in our Post-Office than in the offices of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, or others. But he finally said no matter how large the expenses were there he had no doubt we needed additional help, either in the office or outside, and he told me that he fully understood the fact that the Post-Office Department must come fully up to the wants of the people, and that if the department was not self-sustaining then appropriations must be made to take care of it. He promised me that he would be here this week, and there is not a doubt that Chicago will get perhaps not all that the Postmaster asks, but will get very substantial help."

SECRETARY LINCOLN.

"During your stay did you see any of the heads of other departments?"

"Yes, I saw Secretary Lincoln and asked him to urge upon Judge Folger the matter of giving Chicago the gold certificates needed. He said he would do all in his power to help along any measure that would benefit Chicago, and I count his aid as very valuable."

"How long were you in Washington?"

"Only two days and three nights. I spent a few days in New York and just reached home this morning."

"Did you meet any of the Senators or Congressmen while in Washington?"

"No, I did not see one. I understood that Senator Ingalls was there but I did not happen to run across him. Senator Cullom left for home just before I arrived there."

"What is the outlook for a lively session?"

"Well, I was chatting with one of the hotel-keepers about it and he seemed to think his house would be very full. When I ventured an opinion that the session would not last longer than June 1, he said he thought it would run into August. I told him that would be greatly to his interest, and he acknowledged that I was about right."

"I am quite well satisfied with my brief trip," said the Congressman, "and I am quite confident that Chicago will get what she asks. It may result in other cities getting the same. But it is my idea that if Judge Folger does not give Chicago gold certificates Congress will. As it stands, I was very strongly impressed, however, that Judge Folzer will grant the request unless he encounters a stumbling-block that he has not seen."

MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

"How did you find matters in New York?"

"I found the business-men there feeling very good over the prospects for the fall trade. It has been dull there this summer, but they think the large crops West will excite a demand for manufactured products, and they feel good over the outlook. The country down there, so far as crops are concerned, is pretty well dried up—the corn and vegetables are looking very poorly. The markets of the world are liable to want a share of the great crops of the West, and the West should not give anything away, but should be careful to get good prices for all they sell. They can do it."

"Did you hear any political talk?"

"Not a bit, neither in New York nor in Washington. The political crop looked dried up, too, as it was not talked about."

SHOT HIS MISTRESS.

Jacob Wells, a Well-to-Do Business Man of Syracuse, N. Y., in a Fit of Jealousy Probably Fatally Wounds Jennie Souder.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—Jennie Souder, a handsome, well-educated young woman, lies at the hospital tonight in a dying condition with a bullet-hole through her body. Jacob Wells, formerly a well-to-do business-man of Syracuse and a man of family, occupies the murderer's cell at the city court-house. Both parties are well-known here, and the report that Wells had murdered Miss Souder at 8 p. m. today caused a great deal of excitement, especially in the neighborhood of the Blue Block, where the twain occupied a suite of rooms. There has been considerable gossip over the relations of Miss Souder and Wells, especially as he had on several occasions threatened to shoot her, owing to jealousy. This afternoon while slightly intoxicated he went in their rooms and found her asleep. On inquiry he found the girl in the room of a gentleman occupying apartments in the block as an office. Wells called her into the hall and without warning drew a large-sized revolver and fired. The ball entered Miss Souder's breast and came out in her back, dropping to the floor. The occupants of the block rushed out and the wounded woman was carried to her room, it was thought in a dying condition. Wells walked down the stairway, but was intercepted and placed under arrest. When arraigned before the Magistrate he pleaded not guilty to an assault with intent to kill, and said that Miss Souder would surely deny that he shot her. When questioned by the Coroner, sure enough she said that the shooting was purely accidental. Before she learned of Wells' arrest she described the manner of the shooting, and said that he threatened to kill her, drawing his weapon and firing at close range. The affair is the talk of the town. Ample bail has been offered for the release of Wells, but the authorities will not release him.

THE MUNICIPAL FIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The municipal imbroglio developed some new features today, the Treasurer still refusing to make payments under the alleged defective budget. Mayor Behan borrowed on his own individual responsibility money to pay the August rolls, and one of the clerks disbursed it to the city employés. Judge Lazarus having gone away for a few days, the attorney for the city obtained from Judge Tissot a suspensive appeal from the injunction issued by Judge Lazarus Tuesday in the case of Wells vs. Behan et al., restraining the defendants from interfering with the Treasurer and proceeding with the impeachment. The effect of this appeal is to suspend the operation of the injunction. The counsel for the Treasurer is closeted with the file of papers, the original injunction issued by Judge Lazarus is still in force.

The red nose of the drinker and the dyspeptic are due to derangement of the stomach. Gastrine regulates all disorders of the stomach. Cures dyspepsia. All druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING ABOUT 8 o'clock on Clark-st., between Jackson and Post-Office, letter containing $55; envelope addressed to Mr. Frank Chester, 13 Exchange-place, Boston; between the name to the 19th Avenue Hotel, Adams-st., shall receive $10 reward.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE, SATURDAY, 22d inst., small yellow dog; answers name Snap; wore nickel-plated flat-link collar fastened with imitation padlock. Return to 1 Millard Boulevard, or 72 East Madison-st., a liberal reward will be given.

$100 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of the securities taken from my residence, No. 1523 Michigan-av., last Sunday morning, Sept. 16. The party will come to the balance of the money and goods taken. The securities are worthless to any one as transfer has been stopped. Please communicate at once with H. M. WHIPPLE, 147 Dearborn-st., Room 29. R. M. WHIPPLE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$12,000—ALL THE FURniture and fixtures complete in a 100-room hotel on North Side; rent $450 per month for the entire building, stores, etc.; rents off, so it leaves the hotel only $100 per month; 4 years' lease; house is full of boarders; billiard and bar-room.

$5,000—Nice drug-store in town of 6,000 people; business over $9,000 per year; will take good suburban property and $1,000 cash.

$2,000—First-class coffee, tea, and spice store on Cottage Grove-av, near Twenty-second-st.; will take good suburban lot; will give a good trade.

T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SALOON IN GOOD LOcation and well furnished; a bargain. Apply at 538 South State-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT IN GOOD order and crowded with boarders; at a bargain. 177 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—BOOK, STATIONERY, and candy store located at one of the best schools on South side; good chance if taken immediately. Inquire at 3555 Wabash-av.

ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT FOR SALE—On account of sickness of proprietors, the well-known Thatcher's Cafe, ladies' and gents' restaurant, 119, 121, 123 Sixth-st. is offered for sale; rent low for 5 years; everything in perfect repair; steam heat and fans, new ranges, etc; seating capacity 150; now doing large and profitable business; conducted on same plan as Thatcher's Cafe, this city. For information inquire at Thatcher's Cafe, this city, or as above.

WANTED—A GOOD LOCATION FOR retail grocery; good store with living rooms in connection; cheap rent. Address LOCATION, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 22.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 133 S. Clark-st., and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $1,500 loaned on furniture, pianos, and other chattels without removal or publicity. 102 Washington-st. Rooms 19 and 20, over Preston & Kean's Bank.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

LOANS ON CHICAGO PROPERTY IN sums of $2,000 to $50,000 negotiated promptly at lowest rates. JOHN W. MARSH, 115 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. H. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 7, Chamber of Commerce Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $5,000 and upward upon improved city property. LYMAN & JAURSON 56 Portland Block.

WE LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired. J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ABSTRACTS, LAW AND BUSINESS copying quick, correct, cheap; duplicate copies a specialty. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 170 Washington-st., Room 16.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS exterminated by contract (warranted). Oakley's Infallible Exterminators for sale. Call or write. A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

NOTICE—ALL CREDITORS OF THE late firm of "Fiechtes & Company," 256 South Halsted-st., are hereby invited to meet at 312 West Fourteenth-st., Monday, Sept. 24, 1883, at 7 p. m., for settlement.

PAINTERS' LABOR BUREAU AT 63 West Van Buren-st. Telephone No. 4084. Strict attention paid to all communications. COMMITTEE.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS — BEST, cheapest, quickest; copying accurate and speedy. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk, opposite Haverly's.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$3 PER 1,000. Typewriter copying 10 cents per page. A. E. REID & CO., Room 35, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSES FOR REmoval; have several good buyers for South Side. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

WISCONSIN LIME OF SUPERIOR quality per bri in bulk at Chicago, 55; per bri in bulk at Chicago, 50, car-loads; per bri in bulk in Wisconsin, 35, car-loads. Daily capacity 800 bris. Telephone 3,174. J. DRUCKER BROS., 20-36 N. Clark-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 59, 61, and 63 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARBY, 156 and 160 West Monroe.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$55,000; ONE-HALF CASH. Fine four-story and basement business block, 24x110, lot 24x110, on La Salle-st., between Washington and Madison; rents, $5,100; taxes and insurance, $815.

$110 per foot—Lot 24x170 on Van Buren-st., between Loomis and Laflin; best bargain offered in Chicago.

$14,500—Two three-story brick flats, six flats in all of six large, nice rooms each, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, and everything modern and just completed; lot 50x175; rents $1,600; on Van Buren-st., just east of Ashland-av. They are first-class in every way and a bargain.

$7,800—Nice brick cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-seventh. House could not be built for $1,500.

$6,000—Good framed store, seven rooms over, lot 20x120, on Blue Island-av., near Polk-st.

$6,250—Fine octagon stone-front (new), lot 20x125, on Jackson-st., near Lincoln; cheap.

$1,150—Lot 25x125 on Robey-st., just south of Ogden-av. It is very cheap.

$3,000—Three lots, 22x125 each, on Hermitage-av., near Polk-st. This is very cheap; ought to sell.

$20,000—Fine stone-front store, 20x55, lot 22x100, east front on State-st., near Peck court.

T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residences or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or otherwise.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, with 50 feet of ground, on Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-second-st.

A very nice 3-story marble-front house, with 25 feet of ground, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; rents $1,800.

Three-story marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; $70,000.

A. J. AVERELL,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., marble-front house of ten rooms in a No. 1 order; brick barn; a bargain.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ANXIOUS TO SELL—2-South-west corner of Jackson and Market-st., 66x124 feet; also southeast corner, 99x178 feet. Apply to M. M'NEILL, Room 30, 118 Adams, Quincy Building.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 80x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 265 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-RENTED PROPERty—150 Third-av., 2-story brick, $10,000.
189 Third-av., 2-story brick, $10,000.
202 Third-av., 2-story brick, $9,000.
187 Fourth-av., 2-story frame, $3,250.
Clark-st., 50 feet, near Van Buren, $50,000.
A central corner, 44x100 feet, $70,000.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SOUTH PARKav., north of Thirtieth-st.; 57x115 feet, with cottage thereon. Apply at 3091 Vernon-av.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PIECES of property near Madison on the cross streets; can give 50 to 125-foot lots; parties looking for good building sites near centre of business will please call for a list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—5¼ ACRES, 50 LOTS—THE block on Western-av. to Seymour, from Ohio to Erie-sts., Bayley sub. of Wright & Webster's sub., Block 8, one block north of Indiana-st. horse-cars, near artesian well. Good stone can be quarried out of the block for any building desired, leaving valuable solid stone underneath. The stone ridge is about twenty feet above the level of Chicago. WM. E. BAILEY, Lake View, Wright's Grove P. O.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON VAN BURENst., east of Ashland-av., at a bargain.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—23 PARK-AV., STONE front, Groveland-av. in fine order; carpets and gas fixtures; fine brick barn offered at a sacrifice for a few days. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE—A brown-stone front house, three stories and basement, pleasantly situated near the lake; price $16,000. Address D 81, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S NOTICE—Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, entered on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1883, the undersigned as Receiver of the Elston Land Association of Chicago, will sell at the north door of the Court-House, in the City of Chicago, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 20th day of October, 1883, all the real estate, title, and interest in and to the following described doubtful and desperate assets belonging to said Association, viz.:

Blocks 5, 6, and 7 in Glendale, Cook County, Ill.; Lots 1 to 17, inclusive, in Block 11, and Lots 30 to 41, inclusive, in Block 30, in Elston Subdivision of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 36, Town 39 north, Range 14 east of the 3d principal meridian.

Lots 1 to 17, inclusive, in Block 11, and Lots 28 to 34, inclusive, in Block 38, in Peck's Addition to Chicago, in southeast quarter of Sec. 1, Town 40 north, Range 13 east of the 3d principal meridian.

Also, 2 notes of Maria Ryckman, dated November 27, 1872, one for $2,000 payable one year after date; note for a balance of $12,200, and the other for a balance of $8,000.

Also, the notes of the following named persons, dated June 2, 1873, payable in ten years after date: Robert W. Bradshaw for $14,000, John Rodgers for $5,000, Henry Strong for $5,000, George Sparling for $20,000, David W. Graham for $8,000.

All of the above described notes bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and purport to be secured on real estate.

Also, a judgment in the Superior Court of Cook County against Thomas Hoey for $9,000.

For further particulars inquire of
V. A. TURPIN, Receiver, 145 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village a delightful home; 45 trains each 24 hours; only 45 minutes' cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. J. A. BROWN, 143 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of

J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, 153 La Salle-st.,
or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, 115 Sixth-st. is offered for sale; on easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale.
O. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston houses and lots; choice locations; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:

$40,000—Farm in one square body; every acre under post and wire fence and cross-fenced; two new 6-room framed houses, barns, stables, and sheds for 250 head of cattle; lots of running and lasting water, and those who have seen this land say it is one of the best large farms they ever saw; not 40 acres of the tract but what can be plowed; at $45,000 we will put in all this year's crops, farm implements, horses, hogs, and 200 head of Durham cattle from 1 to 4 years old. This would make a splendid home and lot, or any good clear improved city property in part; the title is clear and perfect; only 4 miles from two depots, in Coffey County, Kansas; 100 miles west of Kansas City; this land alone is worth $50,000 just for w

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady but Less Active—Eastern Exchange Easier.

Stocks Still Unsettled—The Villards Heavy and Other Lines Rather Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was steady Saturday and moderately active. The country orders for currency were smaller, Eastern exchange showed signs of weakness, and the discount market was moderately active at recent rates—6@7 per cent on time and 5@5½ on call. Money is plenty and firmly held at the given rates.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sep. 22	Last—Sep 21
Canada Pacific	1,600	55¾	55	55	55¾
Canada So	2,000	56¼	55¾	56¼	56¼
Central Pacific	9,770	66¾	65¾	66¼	66¾
C., B. & Q.	1,897	134½	134½	134½	135
C., C. & I.	100	70	70	70	70
C. C. & Dayton	14,650	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Denver & Rio G	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Del., L. & Hudson	30	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Del., L. & W	1,000	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Erie	7,150	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
do pfd	100	75	73	73	73
Erie seconds	700	97¾	97¼	97¼	97¼
E. Tenn. & Ga	1,000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
do pfd	100	15	15	15	15
L. S. & W	400	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Lake Shore	10,100	109¾	108¾	109¼	109¼
Louisville Central	1,000	101	101	101	101
Jersey Central	12,650	87¾	87¼	87¼	87¼
Mich. & N. Y. Cent	1,400	124¾	124¼	124¼	124¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	21	21	21	21
Lake Shore	97,220	109¾	108¾	108¾	109
Louis. & Nash	5,500	49¾	49¼	49¼	49¾
Kan. Central	3,700	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
Minn. & St. L	300	34	34	34	34
Missouri Pacific	5,025	97¾	96¾	96¾	97¼
Mo., K. & Tex	15	16	16	16	16
N. Y. Central	7,650	113¾	113¼	113¼	113¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	1,000	9	9	9	9
Northern Pacific	47,725	36¾	35¾	35¾	36¼
do pfd	111,010	69¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
Northwestern	4,850	129¾	129¼	129¼	129¾
do pfd	200	143¾	143¼	143¼	143¼
Ohio Central	600	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼
Ohio & Miss	4,000	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼
Ont. & Western	1,700	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¾
O. R. & N. Co	300	125	125	125	125
O. Transportation	85,200	54¾	53¾	54	54¾
Pacific Mail	2,350	99¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
P., C. & St. L	100	111	111	111	111
Peoria, D. & E	1,000	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
Reading	29,800	57¾	57¼	57¼	57¾
Rock. & Pitts	400	128¾	128¼	128¼	128¾
Rock Island	10	134	134	134	134
St. Paul	9,600	104¾	104¼	104¼	104¾
St. Paul & O	300	49¾	49¼	49¼	49¾
St. P., M. & M	900	134¾	134¼	134¼	134¾
St. L. & S. F	100	85	85	85	85
Union Pacific	21,450	90	88¾	88¾	89¼
Wabash	3,650	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¼
do pfd	4,600	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
Western Union	3,750	97¾	97¼	97¼	97¾

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$ 2,909,100	Deposits, inc.	$ 301,900
Specie, decrease	3,519,000	Circulation, dec.	125,100
Legal tend'rs, dec	1,721,400	Reserve, dec.	1,831,075
	EXPRESS STOCKS.		
Adams	139	Pacific	117
American	99	United States	61

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

4s	123¾	Texas Pacific 1. g	59¼
4½s	113¾	Texas Pacific R. G	59¼
6s	130¾	Union Pacific 1st	119¾
Pacific 6s	120	Union Pac. 1. g	109
Central Pacific 1st	111¾	Union Pac. land	111¾
Erie 2d	94	St. P. & S. C. 1st	115¾
L. W. pfd (asked)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	93¾	Tenn. new 6s	35
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	26
S. Jos	104¾	Virginia con	41
Penn. 6s	122¾	Virginia new	41

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Money market easy at 2@3½; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482¾; demand, 485¼.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22.—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 22—5 p. m.—Pennsylvania Central, 60¾; New York Central, 119¼; Erie, 32¾; Reading, 26½.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Economist* says: The rate of discount for bank bills at sixty days to three months is 2¾@2¾ per cent, and for trade bills, sixty days to three months, 2½@3¼. Business generally is slack. Foreign stocks are firm on account of the continuance of negotiations between France and China. Uruguay bonds are in strong demand. Bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have risen sharply. The movements in American securities have been small, Lake Shore has risen 1½, and Southern Pacific ½. Denver & Rio Grande common and Oregon & California preferred declined 1, and Louisville & Nashville and Wabash preferred ¼ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Rentes, 19¼.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Spanish gold, 212. Exchange quiet; on United States, sixty days, gold, ¼@0¾; currency, 3@3½ per cent premium; on London, 19@20 premium; on Paris, 15½ premium.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were unsettled and irregular Saturday, though within narrow price limits, with little change in provisions and a stronger feeling in grain, except at the opening, when corn wilted a little on news of no frost of consequence the previous night.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
September	$ 12.75	$12.67½@12.75	$ 12.75
October	12.75	12.62½@12.75	12.75
November	12.75	12.60 @12.75	12.70
December	12.75	12.60 @12.75	12.70
January	11.45	11.35 @11.50	11.47½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	$ 7.95	$ 7.87½@ 7.95	$ 7.95
October	7.95	7.87½@ 7.95	7.95
November	7.75	7.67½@ 7.75	7.70
January	7.15	7.12½@ 7.15	7.15

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 5.95	$ 5.90	$ 5.90
October	5.95	5.90 @ 5.95	5.95
January	5.90	5.85 @ 5.90	5.85

WHEAT.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
No. 2 red cash	$ *1.01¾	1.02 @ 1.03¼	1.02¾
No. 2 red	*	97 @ 97	97
No. 3 spring	*	94¼@ 94¾	94¾
No. 2 spring	*	94¼@ 94¾	94¾
Sept. September	94¾	94 @ 94¾	94¾
No. 3 spring	*	84 @ 84	84
Sept. September	85¾	85 @ 85¾	85¾
October	86	86 @ 86¾	86¾
November	87¼	87¼@ 87¾	87¾
December	88¾	88¾@ 89¼	89¼

CORN.

No. 2 cash	56¾	56¼@ 56¾	56¾
Sept. mixed	51¾	51¼@ 51¾	51¾
Sept. yellow	51¾	51¼@ 51¾	51¾
October	51¾	51¼@ 51¾	51¾
November	47¾	47¼@ 47¾	47¾
December	46¾	46¼@ 46¾	46¾
January	46¾	46¼@ 46¾	46¾

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	27¾	27¼@ 27¾	27¾
September	27¾	27¼@ 27¾	27¾
October	27¾	27¼@ 27¾	27¾
November	27¾	27¼@ 27¾	27¾
March	30¾	30¼@ 30¾	30¾

RYE.

No. 2	56	56 @ 56¼	56
No. 3	54	54 @ 54¾	54
Sept.	57	56¾@ 57¼	57¼

BARLEY.

No. 2 cash	60	60 @ —	60
No. 2 October	60	60 @ 61	61
No. 3 October	54¼	54 @ 54¼	54¼
In store	44	44 @ 45	44

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1883.	Receipts. 1882.	Shipments. 1883.	Shipments. 1882.
Flour, brls	7,325	9,797	6,988	12,820
Wheat, bu	124,394	147,337	103,834	50,947
Corn, bu	369,000	218,000	346,644	147,082
Oats, bu	106,925	68,455	124,930	104,209
Rye, bu	27,674	8,758	1,954	8,779
Barley, bu	39,000	21,000	21,343	26,000
Grass seed, lbs	253,000	68,160	247,343	319,155
Provisions, lbs	1,277,200	3,797,900	1,367,442	1,072,345
Hay, tons	200		200	200
Hides, lbs	425,440	468,900	2,619,901	1,966,068
Cattle, head			4,859	
Hogs, head	1,884		22,252	
Sheep, head			122	43
Dressed beef, lbs			240	260
Tallow, lbs			1,200	2,400
Lard, lbs	25,100	1,315,177	1,000,479	1,000,479
Butter, lbs	240,100		237,000	
Cheese, lbs	370,000	338,370	367,000	367,370
Eggs, brls	15,140	10,030	3,670	5,670
Potatoes, bu	5,800	9,738	3,150	4,829
Broom corn, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Coal, tons	138,046	155,466	621,730	172,900
Coke, tons	83,530	781,700	176,430	177,111
Lumber, m feet	7,125	21,664	5,011	3,529
Shingles, m	7,125	10,625	4,367	2,975
Salt, brls	650	2,150	97	253
Iron, tons	1,000	1,000	4,514	2,414

The following grain was inspected as "received" into store in this city Saturday morning: 15 cars No. 2 red wheat, 51 cars lower grades winter, 12 cars contract spring, 60 cars lower grades (all told wheat); 371 cars and 12,500 bu contract corn, 264 cars and 20,000 bu lower grades do corn; 197 cars contract oats, 39 cars lower grades (236 cars); 63 cars No. 2 rye, 6 cars rejected; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 46 cars other grades do. Total (1,080 cars) about 900,000 bu. Also inspected out: 12,500 bu wheat, 455,014 bu corn, 36,500 bu oats, 48,300 bu rye.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

Lake freights were active and steady at 4c for corn to Buffalo and 4½c for wheat at 5c. Room was taken for 125,000 bu wheat, 400,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, and 80,000 bu rye.

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Articles.	Week end. Sept. 20, '83.	Week end. Sept. 21, '82.	Week end. Sept. 22, '83.
Receipts.			
Monday	1,491	4,109	210
Tuesday	2,227	4,853	561
Wednesday	1,204	3,555	1,161
Thursday	2,479	4,228	1,561
Friday	4,943	5,653	3,633
Total	13,347	22,398	7,126
Shipments.			
Monday	1,491	4,109	210
Tuesday	2,227	4,853	561
Wednesday	1,204	3,555	1,161
Thursday	2,479	4,228	1,561
Friday	4,943	5,653	3,633
Total	13,347	22,398	7,126

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Chicago	50	84	103	10	160
Galesburg	1	2	10		
Upper & Lower Bavaria	50	70	70	30	40
Swabia and Franconia	101	100	135	140	
The Palatinate	75	80	90	30	
Baden	22	42	32	10	
Wurtemburg	87	75	110	100	
Hesse-Darmstadt	87	75	110	100	
Switzerland	30	75	105	100	
Denmark	105	100	105	100	
Sweden and Norway	105	70	105	70	
Austria	55	90	1174	1065	
Hungary	100	95	357	1094	
Italy—North	50	50	70	75	
Centre	874	874	110		
South	80		110		
France	50	50	50	50	
Holland	100	90	100	100	
Belgium			100	110	
United Kingdom	50		50		
Russia—Courland	100	100	100	100	
Other N. prov's	95	90	95	100	
Podolia	70	70	115	100	
Centre	70	97	50		
South	80	110		90	
Roumania	80	80	90	90	
Little Wallachia	70	70	127	130	
Great Wallachia	95	150	95	110	
Moldavia	95	95	95	110	
Servia	110	100	165	150	
Egypt	120				

The public may have to pay a little more for munching peanuts this year, but the statement that the crop is a failure has been much magnified. A New York dealer estimates this year's peanut crop at not less than 1,400,000 bu, and says that not over a third, or 600,000 bu, is lost. North Carolina will produce more than 225,000 bu, Tennessee 700,000 bu, and Virginia half her usual crop, or 600,000 bu. There will be more small, dark-colored fruit, but the quality will be better for eating. The shortage is variously estimated at 35@40 per cent. The value of the peanut crop is about $2,000,000.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—250 brls spring; 125 brls and 1,000 sacks winters; 192 sacks low grades, all on private terms. Total about 1,167 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—6 cars bran at $13.00; 9 cars middlings at $15.00@19.25.

WINTER WHEAT—11 cars No. 2 red at $1.02; 40 cars new No. 3 red at 97c; 22 cars new rejected at 87@89c; 12 cars by sample at 95@99c. Total about 42,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—74 cars No. 2 at 94¼@96c; 32 cars No. 3 at 84@84¾c; 21 cars by sample at 79@86c. Total about 64,000 bu.

CORN—96 cars No. 2 at 50¾@51c; 82 cars and 5,000 bu high mixed at 51¼@51½c; 151 cars rejected at 47½@49½c; 110 cars by sample at 49@50c on track, and 45½@51c free on board cars. Total about 407,000 bu.

OATS—23 cars No. 3 mixed at 27¼@27½c; 3 cars No. 2 white at 29@29½c; by sample, 1 car no grade white at 28c, 4 cars rejected at 26c, 1 car No. 2 mixed and white at 27½@28c, 16 cars No. 2 mixed at 28@28½c, 46 cars No. 2 white at 29½@31½c, 5 cars barley-oats at 32@33c. Total about 98,000 bu.

RYE—30 cars and 13,000 bu No. 3 at 56@56½c; 3 cars rejected at 47½@48c; 10 cars and 38 bars by sample at 54@56c. Total about 54,000 bu.

BARLEY—1 car No. 3 at 46c; 76 cars by sample at 40@60c. Total about 78,000 bu.

MESS PORK—250 brls at $10.70.

MEATS—150 tcs sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 13c; 75 tcs do (14@16 lbs) at 13c; 125 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 8½c; 25,000 lbs green cut-up sides at 8c; 25,000 lbs long clears at 8.85; 50 boxes long and short clears at 8.17½; 270,000 lbs short ribs at 8.30@8.40; 50 boxes dry salted bellies (14 lbs) at 7½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Two cars of new corn arrived yesterday and found ready sale at 5@7½c. There is little demand for other than new corn, and the market remains steady at the usual prices:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8½
Green, self-working	6 @6
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3 @4
Crooked	3 @3

BUILDING MATERIALS—Market somewhat slow at the following prices:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 6.00@ 7.00
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per brl	75@ 1.00
Louisiana cement, per brl	1.45@ 1.50
English Portland cement, per brl	4.00
White sand, per brl	1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.00
New York stucco	2.00

BUTTER—The market presented no new features. There was a ready outlet for all fine goods offered, and at full prices. Low grades dragged:

Creamery, fancy	@28	Common grades	13 @15
Do common to choice	22@26	Packing stock	10 @11
Dairy, fancy	21@23	Inferior	7 @ 9
Dairy, choice	19@20	Grease	3 @ 3½
Dairy, fair to good	16@18		

CHEESE—Trade was fairly active and the market maintained a firm tone, prices ranging as follows:

Full cream, cheddar	10½@11¼
Full cream, flat, two to a box	11½@12
Flat, slightly skimmed	7½@ 8
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6¼
Low grades	3 @ 4½

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was without new features. Trade continues fair for the following prices:

FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
Prunes, Turkish	$ @6	Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Raisins, layers	1.75 @2.00	Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Raisins, London, layers	2.10 @2.20	Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Raisins, Valencias	@ 7¼	Apples, Eastern, quarters	7½@ 8
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.75 @1.80	Peaches, unpared, halves	6 @ 6¼
Zante currants	@6¼	Blackberries, new	10 @ 10½
		GREEN FRUITS—Trade is excellent, there being large receipts of peaches and apples, which sell rapidly. Foreign and domestic grapes and pears are in good demand. Following are the prices:	
		Lemons, per box	$6.00@7.00
		Apples, per brl	2.00@3.50
		Peaches, Michigan, per basket	50@ 75
		Pears, California, per box	2.00@3.50
		Pears, per basket	50@1.00
		Grapes, Concord, per lb	3@ 3
		Grapes, Delaware, per lb	10@ 12
		Grapes, Tokay, per box	1.00@2.00
		Grapes, Muscats, per box	1.00@1.25

GROCERIES—In this branch of trade there was continued activity, and the firm feeling characterizing the market for some time past continues unabated. We quote:

RICE.		COFFEE.	
Carolina	8 @9½	Java	28 @35
Louisiana	7 @8¾	Maracaibo	21 @23
		Mexican, fair to good	19½@19¾
		Rio, fancy	20 @20¼
		Rio, prime to choice	19½@19¾
		Rio, fair to good	19½@19½
		Rio, roasting	18½@ 19
		SUGARS.	
		Patent cut loaf	7½@ 8¼
		Granulated, standard	7½@ 8¼
		A standard	7½@ 8¼
		A No. 2	7½@ 8¼
		Extra C	7½@ 8¼
		Yellow	6½@ 6¾

HAY—There was little shipping demand in this market, $10.25 being asked for No. 1 timothy and $10.00 offered. Low upland sold at $10.50 and No. 1 timothy at $8.00@9.00.

HIDES—Continues dull, there being less business than usual for this season of the year. They are quoted as follows:

Green-cured	6
Part cured	7¼
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	7
Calfs, per lb	12 @12½
Dry-salted, per lb	11½
Dry flint, No. 1	13½@14
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep pelts	25 @35

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired skins 40 per cent. Glossed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were firm. Trade meets general expectations:

Bone		Linseed, boiled	56@57
Carbon, 175 test	14½	Linseed, raw	54@55
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Whale, winter	75
Lard, extra	65	Sperm	1.35
Lard, No. 1	55	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Lard, No. 2	50@52	Turpentine	43
Linseed, raw	52@53		

POTATOES—Were slow, there being little or no buying in car-lots. Sweet potatoes are still in demand at the same prices—$4.50@4.75 for Jerseys, $3.50@4 for Baltimores, $2.50@2.75 for Illinois products.

SEEDS—Exhibited a slight falling off. Saw selling at $1.30@1.32, the latter grade being paid by parties buying for private use. There was no dealing in futures. Timothy was steady at $1.35 for prime, and clover steady with small offerings.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—The following shows the condition of business at the Produce Exchange Saturday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter—Creamery extra	27	
Extra firsts in creamery	24½	25½
Packing stock	20	21½
Eggs—Firsts in fresh	20½	21½

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,100	13,300	1,000
Tuesday	7,000	14,000	1,200
Wednesday	7,079	13,340	3,733
Thursday	5,077	19,919	3,662
Friday	5,700	14,000	1,600
Saturday	1,300	6,000	500
Total	32,814	85,739	13,254
Same week in 1882	41,182	69,078	18,760
Week ending Sept. 15	41,000	81,300	16,500
Shipments.			
Monday	1,491	4,109	210
Tuesday	2,227	4,853	561
Wednesday	1,204	3,555	1,161
Thursday	2,479	4,228	1,561
Friday	4,943	5,653	3,633
Total	13,347	22,398	7,126

CATTLE—The week opened very bad. Up to the close of Wednesday trade was excessively dull and prices turned sharply downward. The receipts were not so large as to cause uneasiness, falling rather below the average of the last six weeks, but British and Eastern advices were of a demoralizing character, and the movement was sluggish at a decline of 15@25c. As New York the arrivals for the week ending Sept. 15 were the heaviest in her history, and a tumble in prices of 3@c was the result. Reports from other Eastern points were scarcely less discouraging, so that, although our receipts of fat cattle were exceptionally large, there were more than could be disposed of even at the reduced prices. After Wednesday there was improvement in the tone of Eastern advices and there was a corresponding change for the better here, the market working back to nearly the closing quotations of the previous week. The average quality of the native cattle was rather poor. Only two or three droves of extra beeves were offered, and, excepting a sale Monday at 5.50, nothing went above 5.40, while there was not a total of 800 head for which better than 5.25@5.30 was obtained. There was a fair number of good to choice drives, which were taken at 4.85@5.25, but the bulk of the sales to the Eastern trade were at 4.60@4.80. Common grassers went as low as 3.75@3.85. From all accounts choice beeves will continue scarce for some weeks to come, and should we have the usual run of extra, decent prices may be expected to rule higher than at present. Common and medium grades are likely to continue abundant.

Native butchers' stock declined early in the week, along with shipping grades, but they also shared in the advance later, and at the close were selling at fully the previous week's prices, or at 2.30@4.00 for poor to choice cows, 3.10@3.60 for bulls and 3.40@4.25 for common to good fleshy little steers. Inferior grades were peddled out at 2.20@2.75. Had the demand been equal to the supply, prices for all grades must have ruled, but the light run of Texans outlet canners to look to the natives for a considerable part of their supplies.

Stockers and feeders were very dull early in the week and prices fell off 25@50c. At the decline there appeared a fair demand, and at the close of Friday the market gained strength, closing firm at 3.00@3.75 for stockers and at 3.75@4.15 for feeders. A large proportion of the offerings were of inferior quality. There were fair receipts of Eastern dairy calves. Sales of which were at 10.00@18.00 per head.

Ranch cattle were in fair demand and in active demand. The offerings were largely from Western ranges, comparatively few Texas through cattle arriving. Sales were at 3.00@4.70, the inside figure for "tailings" and the outside for choice Americans.

Saturday's market was quiet and steady. The several classes of buyers were in quest of stock, and a clearance was made at fully Friday's quotations.

The *Drovers' Journal* Liverpool correspondent says: "The Board of Trade returns for last week shows that imports of oxen this year exceed 1882 by 17,350 head, while the decrease in sheep and lambs is given as 14,100. In fresh beef a large increase is noticeable—viz.: 38,500 cwt. The recent experimental cargoes from Russia and Australia have not proved very remunerative, no doubt, but that these countries can maintain a regular supply is very doubtful. Enthusiastic notices as to the future of this new venture appear many of the leading journals, but the gushing writers therefore have apparently been stuffed with information from interested quarters."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.20@ 6.40
Choice to extra shipping and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.85@ 6.10
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@ 5.75
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@ 5.10
Butchers' stock—Four to choice steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@ 4.00
Inferior—Light cows, ordinary heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@ 2.75
Texas grass cattle	3.50@ 4.35
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 6.50
Milch cows	35.00@60.00

HOGS—During Monday and Tuesday there was a decline of 5@10c. Large receipts were expected, and all classes of buyers held off. The arrivals proved lighter than anticipated, the demand became more active, and Wednesday's market showed an advance of 10@15c. There was a further improvement toward the following day, but not all of the loss suffered at the beginning of the week was regained, closing quotations closing 5@10c lower for inferior to extra light weights and 10@15c lower for light and 5@10c lower for heavy weights than one year ago. The quality of the arrivals was excellent. The proportion of light hogs was unusually small for this time of year, while never before in the month of September were the receipts of choice heavy lots so liberal. Shippers took rather more than one-third of the supply.

Saturday's market was moderately active, and prices were without important change. Sales ranged from 4.50@4.75 for culls to 5.30@5.40 for extra light hogs.

SHEEP—There was a fair supply of sheep, but the demand was not very urgent, and prices did not greatly improve. Shippers took the larger part of the offerings, and sold to fair advantage. Lambs were in better demand than sheep, and sold to fair to good advantage. Shippers took rather more than one-third of the supply.

Saturday's market was moderately active, and prices were without important change. Sales ranged from $5.00@4.25 for culls to $5.30@5.40 for extra light hogs.

SHEEP—There was a fair supply of sheep, but the demand was not very urgent, and prices did not greatly improve. Shippers took the larger part of the offerings. Sales ranged from 3.25@4.00 for fair to good, and 4.00@4.75 for choice to extra

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. B. Chambers, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Leland.

Richard Stockton, of New York, is at the Palmer.

Dr. Edwin P. Evans, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin are at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut. John McClellan, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Attorney-General McCartney is at the Grand Pacific.

Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut.-Gov. Samuel F. Fifield, of Ashland, Wis., is at the Tremont.

P. McGregor Grant and H. G. James, of Rosland, are at the Palmer.

Gen. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, Ind., is at the Grand Pacific.

Joseph Knight, of Troy, N. Y., and Ed Holbrook, of New York, are at the Leland.

T. W. Bicknell, of Boston, President of the National Editorial Association, is at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

The honored guest of the city, Lord-Chief-Justice Coleridge, has been specially invited to attend the first performance of "Heart and Hand" at the Grand Opera-House tonight.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Chicago Manual Training-School, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Arrangements have been made for protection in case of rain. Entrance to the platform will be from Michigan avenue.

A ball was given Saturday night at Lester's Dancing Academy, No. 619 West Lake street, by St. Alban Legion, No. 16, A. O. U. W. A fine musical and literary entertainment preceded the ball, during which a stand of colors was presented the Legion by the ladies, and an exhibition drill was given by the Sir Knights.

The opening exercises of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital will be held at the college building Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prof. G. A. Hall will deliver the introductory address. Subject: "Medicine and Surgery." The annual reception to the students and friends will take place at Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues, after the college exercises.

Patrick Moran, a single man, aged 30, an employé at the Jefferson Insane Asylum, was found about 5 p. m. yesterday lying on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway track between Brown and Morgan streets. Both legs were cut off just below the knees. He was unconscious when found, and was removed to the County Hospital by the Hinman street patrol-wagon. The attending physician gave it as his opinion that Moran will die.

In an article published in yesterday's TRIBUNE a wrong impression might be conveyed by the statement that the material of the First Baptist Church was used to construct the building now occupied by the Second Baptist Church. The building of the First Church was taken down and removed to the West Side by the Tabernacle Church and some forty members of the First Church, and upon the organization of the Second became its property, and now forms part of the edifice belonging to the Second Church.

Some forty members of the Turn-Gemeinde in Davenport, Ia., accompanied by over 200 ladies and gentlemen of that city and vicinity, arrived in town yesterday morning, and were received at the depot by a delegation of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, who will make it as pleasant for their friends from Davenport as possible. About noon a similar excursion arrived from Milwaukee, and was also shown attention by the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde. The excursionists will stay in Chicago several days to take in the Exposition and the Fair.

A meeting of cigarmakers was held at Greenebaum's Hall yesterday afternoon. It was called by some members of the Progressive Union of New York—delegates to the Toronto Convention who were not admitted—and their object was to interest the cigarmakers of this city in their organization, and if possible to start a branch here. Of the 250 present over 200 were members of the International Union, which regards the other as a bosses' society, saying that those who belong to it are willing to work for starvation wages. So far as can be, though the speakers were listened to patiently, they made no impression, and, according to the International men, the Progressive Union will not take root in Chicago.

Ellen Peckler, a German woman 35 years old, made an attempt yesterday afternoon to commit suicide by throwing herself into the lake at the foot of Congress street. Four years ago domestic trouble caused a separation between Mrs. Peckler and her husband, and since then she has lived with two children at No. 300 South Green street. She wandered down to the lake yesterday afternoon and made the attempt to end her life. She was seen by a fireman on a switch-engine of the Illinois Central Railroad, and with the assistance of Officer John Meehan her intentions were frustrated. She was then taken to the Harrison Street Station, and her brother, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Thirty-first and Halsted streets, was notified.

LAW-BREAKERS.

Thomas Ryan and a pal attempted at an early hour yesterday morning to relieve George Carter of his watch and chain while the latter was passing along Fourth avenue. Carter, who lives at No. 1432 State street, made such a vigorous outcry and resistance that the police succeeded in capturing Ryan, and he is now locked up as the Harrison Street Station charged with attempted robbery.

At an early hour yesterday morning Hugh Riley stabbed Mathias Munch in the right side, near the lower rib, inflicting a wound three inches in depth. The two had attended a wedding which occurred at their boarding-house, No. 89 East Erie street. Both men were intoxicated and became involved in an altercation, which resulted as above. Riley, who is a paperhanger, escaped. Munch will recover.

Philip Matthews, colored, is booked at the armory for burglary. Sunday morning three inmates of a bagnio on Pacific avenue, run by Minnie Carter, heard suspicious sounds at the rear of the house. Upon investigation Matthews was discovered to have forced open a rear window, through which he was entering the house. The women held him till the arrival of an officer, who took Matthews into custody.

A fight occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at a Bohemian dance near the corner of Thirty-first and Butler streets between John and Joe Wesley, brothers, on one side, and Joe Velk on the other. Velk, who received an ugly cut over the left eye, claims that he was assaulted without provocation on his part. The Wesleys were arrested by Officer T. J. Foley and locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury.

Early yesterday morning, as Sergt. Quinn and Officers Strait and Ryan were patroling in the vicinity of Oak street and Milton avenue, they espied a man and woman in an adjacent yard whose actions aroused the suspicions of the police. As they approached the couple ran. The police then fired two shots at the pair, one ball piercing the ear of the man, who was subsequently arrested by Sergt. Quinn. At the Chicago Avenue Station the man gave the name of O. P. Linstrom, residing at No. 138 Townsend street. The woman escaped. It appears that the two were returning from a dance.

GEORGE C. MILN.

A LECTURE AT HOOLEY'S THEATRE ON "CANDLES AND FOOTLIGHTS."

Mr. George C. Miln, the actor, lectured in Hooley's Theatre yesterday afternoon on "Candles and Footlights." There were between 400 and 500 people present—a large number in view of the rain. The lecture was very interesting and entertaining, and Mr. Miln was congratulated by Mr. J. H. McVicker and others at the close.

He began by saying that two sisters entered the world upon the same day. In childhood they lived lovingly together, no differences separated them, no quarrels marred the happiness of their lives. In youth their purposes were still unrivaled; a single object inspired their minds, a common aspiration united their energies. In a word, their relations were natural and so harmonious. At length an unhappy feud arose, jealousy took the place of confidence, and the sweetness of love was driven away before the bitterness and cruelty of hate. Today they stood apart suspicious and distrustful, expecting from each other naught but ill, and evincing astonishment at any sign of the old love which bound together and ennobled their youth. The church and the theatre, twin children of the religious instinct, happily joined in the remote past, had drifted into the position of alienation and antagonism, which, if not now so positive and bitter as in the past, still is odious and emphatic as to prevent that hearty co-operation which would so surely enhance the effectiveness of both. Hindered by mutual distrust, they had wasted those energies which should be devoted to the education and refinement of society in useless conflicts and worse than useless recriminations. Divided by civil strife, the advance of the common enemies, ignorance, licentiousness, and crime, too often passed unnoticed and unopposed. Both aimed to bring about the same result. The church sought to reform society by picking out its evils and talking of the penalties for wrong-doing. The theatre endeavored to make vice loathsome by depicting it as it was. If the tone of society had been improved by the warnings and the promises of the church, quite as certainly guilty creatures, sitting at the play, had, by the actor's art, been inspired to nobler lives and holier resolution. [Applause.]

He adverted to the early stage and the persecution of actors by the church, claiming that the position of the church and the theatre toward each other was unnatural and unnecessary. The attitude of affairs today was, theoretically, the prejudice against the stage was greatly weakened, but, practically, it was almost extinct. Rational views concerning the church and theatre were gaining ground. A few ministers still railed against the stage, but their congregations went to see the actors, and thought more highly of Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Booth, McCullough, and Keene than of the ignorant bigots who wantonly traduced them. And the prejudice against the theatre among the clergy was dying out. Why should not the stage be counted among the educating and ennobling forces of modern life? It was calculated to unite the functions of entertainer and instructor—capable of achieving as potent an influence in the development of civilization as any agent that could possibly be named. [Applause.] He did not wish to eliminate the theatre's function to amuse. Amusement was a necessary as religion. It was the safety-valve of the nineteenth century. If the theatres were shut up mad houses must be built. [Applause.] The stage and the pulpit too often forget their duty, but the ideal posture of the stage was to throw to the front and make admirable that which tended to the development of true manhood, and to produce scorn in the beholder as he witnessed those characteristics which derogated and destroyed true manhood.

There was a potency for evil in the dramatic art, but the aim of all good men and true, of all lovers of their kind, should be to guide it into channels of usefulness. The church should cease its antagonism to the stage, and, instead of opposing, should renew its early relationship, elevate, purify its performances, and ennoble its performers. He looked forward to the coming of a day (perhaps he was oversanguine) when the church should have altogether ceased its useless opposition to the stage—to a day when the church should give up all defense of her own past follies and the stage entirely abandon the defense of the black spots in its history. Then it should be known and confessed that the candle upon the altar and the footlights of the stage might blend in friendly radiance to illuminate all the pathways of human experience, and then the preacher and the actor, with united voice, should join a unanimous public sentiment to declare that

> Honor and shame from no condition rise,
> Act well thy part, there all the honor lies.

PETER'S PENCE.

COLLECTIONS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES —THE COLONEL'S MISTAKE.

The annual Peter's-pence collection for the Pope was taken up in the Catholic churches of the Chicago archdiocese yesterday. It is believed that the sum realized is fully up to the average. The disposition of Irish Catholics to withhold contributions was more than compensated for by the wish to compliment Archbishop Feehan, who will soon start for Rome. As it is his first visit from this diocese it was felt by many who have no special liking for the Pope's politics that it would hardly be fair to him to contribute less this year than was contributed in former years, especially as Dr. Feehan will hand in the amount at the Vatican Treasury in person. Still, every many prominent Irishmen refused to contribute.

An amusing incident in connection with the collection occurred at the North Side Cathedral. A well-known Irish-American, who is a devout Roman Catholic, but who heartily hates the Pope's political course, when passing into church was accosted by one of the collectors. There had been a mission in the church during the week, and the gentleman in question, who shall be called J. J., fancied that the contribution was demanded for the mission-ary fathers. He went down into his wallet and fetched up a $10 bill and handed it over to the smiling and affable basket-holder, who warmly commended him for his generosity and told him that he would be thanked therefor by the Holy Father himself. "What has the Holy Father to do with this?" growled J. J., the remembrance of the Simeoni circular fresh in his mind. "Why, the collection is for the Pope," said the collector. J. J. made an exclamation not in keeping with the surroundings, and made a grab for the "tener," which he had so cheerfully contributed the minute before. The collector expected this, and was prepared. He deftly removed the basket from the reach of J. J., whose prayers yesterday were considerably distracted by the thought that he had been roped-in to contribute a $10 bill to the support of what he considers to be intermeddling Italian politicians. He was plentifully chaffed over the affair after the services were over.

The poor-boxes at the church doors were not empty last evening. They received what would have been contributed to the support of the Pope had his Holiness not thought fit to interfere in Mr. Parnell's and Ireland's business.

BILLIARDS.

SLOSSON, SCHAEFER, AND SEXTON MANAGE TO MAKE A MESS OF IT.

The billiard circles in this city are quite elated over the prospect that in the near future a contest will take place between Schaefer, the ball-line champion, and Slosson. The matter has progressed so far that Slosson's backers have actually put up $1,000 as a forfeit for a game of 1,000 points to be played between Messrs. Slosson and Schaefer for $5,000 a side, and that Schaefer has telegraphed to his New York friends requesting them to arrange by cable with Vignaux for a postponement of the match game which Schaefer is to play with him. The following letter was received by Schaefer yesterday:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1883.—*Jacob Schaefer, Esq.:* DEAR SIR—Seeing in a Chicago paper of Saturday that you are willing to forfeit your match with Vignaux, provided a match for $5,000 can be arranged with Slosson, I hereby on behalf of Slosson, and representing the United States Standard Billiard-Table Company, accept the offer, and will play a match at the ball-line game of one thousand (1,000) points, to be played until sixty or later than ninety days from date, the game to be played either in New York or Chicago, and I hereby deposit one thousand ($1,000) with the Chicago *Sporting Journal* as a forfeit. Yours truly, DAVID BEIR,

"Vice-President United States Standard Billiard-Table Company."

The friends of Schaefer say that he is only too anxious to meet Slosson, but the admirers of the latter are trying to create the impression that Schaefer had been bluffing when he said he would not be released from the engagement to play Vignaux in Paris.

As will be seen by the following letter, the challenge issued by Sexton has been accepted by Slosson:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—*William Sexton, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Your challenge of yesterday to G. F. Slosson for the cushion carrom championship of America has come to my hand, and came to my notice through the morning press. I accept the same unconditionally for Mr. Slosson and have deposited with Henry Rhines, the party you have agreed to, the required amount, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250). I shall be pleased to hear from any person you may name at any time to arrange according to your challenge the details for the playing of the game. Respectfully,

"THOMAS FOLEY."

No details have been arranged as yet. Nothing can be done about the Slosson-Schaefer match until after Vignaux has been heard from. The Slosson-Sexton match will probably be played here in Chicago.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE—THE GAS MONOPOLY.

There are now thirty-six fire-alarm boxes in the Town of Lake, being an increase of twenty-one.

Work will soon be commenced on the new tracks which will connect the Pan-Handle with the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road. The line will be run between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and will bring the Pan-Handle trains into the new depot by a shorter route than the present.

A teachers' institute will be held at the Cook County Normal School, beginning Oct. 4 and continuing for four weeks.

The Citizens' Association will hold its regular meeting tomorrow evening at Memorial Hall, when the advantages and disadvantages of a city form of government will be discussed.

The people of the Town of Lake are beginning to inquire whether the Lake Gas Company has not forfeited its rights by its failure to rebuild its works, which were burned over a year ago. No steps have been taken toward rebuilding, and the company is retailing gas, which it buys from the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, at $2.50 per thousand, with no prospect of reduction or rebate. The ordinance granted by the town several years ago, when gas was a high-priced commodity, was very liberal in its provisions, but required the company to erect and maintain works within the limits of the town. After the burning of its works, the company found it could buy gas and retail it to customers cheaper than it could manufacture it. It therefore made connection with the South Side Company and placed a large meter at the border of the town, and gets for the same gas that sells in Chicago for $1.75 per thousand—and will sell for $1 soon—$2.50 per thousand, and when customers ask for a reduction it laughs at them and points to its charter, which allows it to charge at that rate and prevents any competition in the town. The company is making no effort to rebuild its works, and is apparently satisfied with the profits it is making, although the volume of gas, owing to the length or smallness of the pipes through which it passes, is very inferior when it reaches Englewood and the extreme portions of the town. The people want to know if there is no way that they can get better gas at a cheaper rate. There is a chance for some enterprising company if it can obtain the privilege.

Where machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

MARINE NEWS.

Vesselmen Claim that the New Breakwater Is a Dangerous Obstruction.

Erection of a New Light on Sherwood's Point—A Newly-Invented Life-Raft.

General Telegraphic News from Various Ports Around the Lakes.

The Breakwater Lights.

The fall season with its violent storms, dangerous fogs, and rainy weather is at hand, but the new exterior breakwater which has caused so much damage to vessels entering this port is in just as bad condition as it was last spring. The signal lights are totally unfit for the purpose which they are intended, and Maj. Benyaard's promises to improve them are unfulfilled. Vesselmen claim that the breakwater under the present circumstances is a dangerous obstruction and a terror to navigators entering the harbor on dark and stormy nights. They say that when a dense fog prevails the lights can scarcely be distinguished more than a few feet away, and they are often mistook for the lights on a vessel at anchor. Maj. Benyaard is presumed by the Government to see that proper signals are placed on the breakwater until it is completed and turned over to the Light-house Board.

Light on Sherwood Point, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Oct. 20, 1883, a fixed white light of the fourth order, varied by red flashes at intervals of one minute, will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at Sherwood Point, south side of the entrance into Sturgeon Bay from Green Bay, Wis. The apparatus lights 270 degrees of the horizon, and the focal plane is thirty-two feet above the ground and sixty-one feet above the lake level. The light should be seen, in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel ten feet above the lake fourteen and a half statute miles. The structure is a square red-brick tower, with dwelling attached; lantern painted white. The approximate position of the lighthouse, as taken from the lake-survey charts, is as follows: Latitude, 44 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds north; longitude, 87 degrees 25 minutes 55 seconds west. Magnetic bearings and distances from prominent objects are as follows: Eagle Bluff, N. N. E., 21¼ statute miles; Chambers Island, N. ¼ E., 21¼ statute miles; Green Island, N. N. W. ¼ N., 11½ statute miles; Menominee, N. W. by N., 15¾ statute miles.

A New Life-Raft.

Circulars describing a new life-raft, recently invented by an Eastern man, have been received at this port. The raft is said to be simple in construction, and can be put together in ten or fifteen minutes by practice. The frame is of spruce, and is composed of six planks, two of them being 14 feet long and two 13 feet, and two 12 feet in length, each being 2½ inches in thickness and 1 foot 2 inches in width. These planks are pierced to receive the gallon cans. The stanchions are of white oak and are 2 feet in hight. The clamps are 3 inches wide and ⅜ inch thick. The bolts are ⅜ inch, all of one-size wire, made of best Norway iron galvanized. In order to be comfortable in a gale of wind upon the raft, the casks should be about one-half out of the water when the crew are all in. To effect this make an estimate of the weight of your crew; allow 200 pounds to each man average, 150 pounds each, their united weight will be 1,200 pounds, and you will want casks that will lift twice that weight, which will be 2,400 pounds. Three 100-gallon casks will lift about 2,580 pounds in salt water. With the above number of men and size of cask the hight of the top beam from the water will be about one foot nine inches. A series of guide-rods pass from one frame to the other through a sliding floor, which can be drawn to either frame by means of ropes, thus permitting the raft to be thrown overboard without regard to its position, as the sliding floor is drawn to the upper frame as soon as the raft touches the water. Life-lines, etc., are attached to the end of the sliding floor. Bars or rods are pivoted to the ends of each of the frames and are connected at their outer ends by ropes, thus forming railings when erected.

Nautical Notes.

It has been stated that the steam-barge Oakland was overloaded when she foundered on Lake Erie last week.

Patsy O'Neil, formerly cook on the Queen of the Lakes, has come into possession of 3,000 acres of land near Cork, Ireland, and $1,200 a year.

The last trip of the propeller Russell Sage from Buffalo to Toledo was made in twenty hours and fifteen minutes. This beats the best previous run of the Wabash Line steamers by twenty-five minutes, which had been the fastest time on record.

Vesselmen arriving here last evening report nasty weather outside. The wind was all around the compass during the day, shifting in a few minutes from southwest to northeast. Rain squalls were of frequent occurrence, although the wind was light.

Wreckers have succeeded in releasing the barge Colorado, which went ashore near sand Beach two weeks ago, and she has been towed to Bay City. Repairs will be made until winter. In the meantime the barge will be towed to some shallow place and sunk to the bottom.

A son of Capt. C. H. Becker, of the schooner American, was killed last week by a railroad accident near Port Jervis, N. Y. The deceased was 25 years of age and formerly engaged in navigation. Last spring he sailed as second mate of the steamship Onoko, and had many acquaintances among marine men at this port. The funeral occurred yesterday.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers R. Holland and barges, 9; S. Chamberlin with J. C. Harrison and John Martin, 9:45; Charles J. Kershaw, 11:45; Rhoda Stewart and barges, 2:45; New York, 5; Pearl, 8; City of Mackinaw, 7:30; Germania and barges, 7:35; Masters with Neille Hedington, 8:20; Jarvis Card, 9:40; Hattie Weaver, Garibaldi, 3; A. A. Turner and barges, 3:30; Glascow and barges, 3:35; Tacoma, 7; McRae and St. Lawrence, 4:30; Sweepstakes and David Wagstaff, 7:15.

Down—Propellers B. W. Blanchard, 9; William Comie and barges, 9:30; Hecla with Treuton, 9:40; J. E. Potts, 12:10; A. Weston, 2:35; Vienna and consort, 2:35; O. Townsend and consort, 3:40; John B. Lyon with C. J. Wells; J. M. Hutchinson and Joseph G. Mastin, 3:35; Tempest and barges, 3:35; H. J. Jewett, 4:10; W. L. Whetmore and consort, 5:20; John M. Glidden with G. L. Washington; R. J. Webb, and Fred A Morse, 7:10; John Pridgeon and consort, 7; Ogemaw, 8; A. J. Smith with Red White and Blue and William H. Vanderbilt, 9; Walter L. Frost, 10; Lowell and Bargen, 9; Smith Moore, 8:15; Arazon and Barges, 5:30; B. W. Jennes and barges, 8. Wind southeast, cloudy.

Around the Lakes.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Fay, Rhodes, Card. Cleared—Sheldon, Ely, Niagara, Montcalm, Mont Blanc, Republic, Montmorency, Montgomery, Superior, Sandusky, Monitor, Watson, Hall, Bradley, Cormorant, Wall, Colonial, Specular, Cotinbury, Newcomb, Pfister, Swan, Maxwell. Passed up—Hodge.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Arrived Saturday—Steamers W. L. Brown, Fred Kelly, John Otis, R. Wallace, Leland; schooners Jennie Matthews, Kingfisher, Gowra, H. A. Kent, J. S. Richards, M. L. Bacon, John Schutte, Owasco, A. B. Norris, Three Brothers, Mr. Warner. Arrived today—Steamer Massachusetts. Sailed Saturday—Steamers R. J. Hackett, W. L. Brown, Fred Kelly; schooners D. S. Austin, Golden West, S. Russell, City of Green Bay, William McGregor, Negaunee, Mr. Warner, Three Brothers, C. P. Minch, F. S. Richard. Wind south, light. Sunday—Quiet.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Departed—Propellers Champlain, Messenger. A large fleet is passing down today. North wind, moderate and fair.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The wind today has been light from the east, and the vessels which ran in yesterday are still here. The weather outside has been thick all day. The clearances of the steam-barge Nahant was changed from Chicago to Cleveland today, she having been chartered late last evening for ore to Cleveland at $1.50. The tug Charuley received her new shaft and got away today. Arrivals—Schooners J. B. Merrill, G. C. Trumpf, Monitor, coal.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Armenia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Lake Shore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Pacific, Menominee, towing.
Prop L. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. C. Hewitt, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. S. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Sir Alexander Mackenzie, lumber.
Prop Scotia, Bay City, salt.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, coal.
Prop John R. Kerr, Buffalo, coal.
Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, coal.
Schr George Ade, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. W. Pace, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Watertown, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Hobosen, Oswego, coal.
Schr C. Nicholson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Scud, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. H. Rutherford, Montreal, salt.
Schr Atanuio, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Radical, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr A. Dall, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Coral, White Lake, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Ludington, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Bailey's Bay, wood.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Duluth, lumber.
Schr Z. A. Marsh, Ludington, lumber.
Schr U. A. King, South Chicago, light.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wanettee, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Green Bay, telegraph-poles.
Schr Charles K. Wyman, Manistee, light.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr R. P. Mason, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. B. Wilbor, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Mediator, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. S. Farr, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Berrien, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Charles R. Marshall, Pine Lake, bark.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, lumber.
Schr E. B. Maxwell, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Evening Star, Garden Bay, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr William Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coral, White Lake, light.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, light.
Schr C. J. Brosson, Menominee, light.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Lem Ellsworth, Cleveland, light.
Schr Metropolis, Menominee, light.
Schr J. B. Pendell, Midland, 25,460 bu oats.
Schr C. Nilson, Buffalo, 21,405 bu wheat.
Prop Saginaw Valley, Ogdensburg, 16,782 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.

THE COURTS.

Items.

The arguments in the case of the Culbertson & Blair Packing & Provision Company against the city were concluded Saturday noon before Judge Gary, and the case was given to the jury, with leave to seal their verdict. At the close of court in the afternoon they were still wrangling, and it looked very much as though they would fail to come to any agreement.

In the case of Henry W. Leman against Augusta W. De Haven and others a crossbill was filed Saturday by Mrs. De Haven, claiming that Leman has at least $30,000 in his hands which should be divided between her and Martha S. Marsh, which he refuses to pay.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,695—Joseph D. McNale vs. Jacob Kuney, administrator of the estate of John Kuney, deceased, and Edwin A. Bowen. Creditors' bill on judgment for $1,311.10. J. P. & T. B. Wilson, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery order—255, Kent vs. Luce; dis. by stip.

Law order—Tuttle vs. Feery; judgt. vacated and new trial granted under statute, and dis. p. c.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—McKerrall vs. Propeller Champlain; dis. 1. c.—Vantanel vs. Proceeds of scow Phanias; dis. 1. c.

Superior Court—New Suits.

8,475—Mary Hayes vs. Dennis Hayes; bill for divorce for cruelty.

8,476—Henry J. Sawdy vs. H. Frank Boles; asst. $4,032. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

8,477—S. P. Farrington et al. vs. F. A. Berry; asst. $500. Same attys.

8,478—W. Irving Culver vs. Frederick H. Brown, Edward S. Hawley, trustee, J. H. Keeler, successor in trust to Lewis H. Rice, John Talcott, James Ralston, and Edwin E. Wise; bill for partition; compit. pro se.

8,479—Arend de Roo et al., administrators, etc., vs. Carine M. Runge and Herman Warnaar; bill for an accounting and Receiver. John Meyer, solr.

8,480—Benjamin J. Eitelborn vs. Barnett Graff. Asst., $600. Monroe & Leddy, attys.

8,481—Mary Gallagher vs. Henry B. Rogers. Trover, $300. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.

8,482—Ida B. Eisleben vs. Jacob Cohen. Case, $10,000. Monroe & Leddy, attys.

8,483—Putlie A. Clay vs. Christophe F. Clay, Mary B. Clay, Ezekiel F. and Mary W. Clay, Cassius M. Clay Jr., Green and Jennie R. Clay, Martha C. and Henry C. Davenport. Bill to remove cloud. J. P. & T. B. Wilson, solrs.

8,484—Asst., $1,000. Suppressed for service.

8,485—Pisansky Typewriting Spoke Co. vs. Frank Hess, Julie Hess and K. Hansen; Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,500 on Lots 3 and 4, Block 11, of Kenney & Hinna's addison to Evanston. Kraus & Mayer, solrs.

Suppressed Friday—8,467. Stevens & Osburn, use of, vs. Thomas B. Bomb et. al., Surgeon Refrigerator Line & Cold Storage Co. Asst., $1,500. J. C. King, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—3,612. Culbertson & Blair Packing & Provision Co. vs. City; given to jury with lv. to seal ver.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—9,333. Palmer vs. Conley; demr. to second pl. sust.—9,919. Armsby vs. Sweet; pl. to gen. issue sixteen ons. wan. affi., mer., and defft.—9,361. Seipp vs. Benzli; mo. pltf. dis. p. c.

Judgments—9,518. Willis B. Crane vs. Charles A. Glover; demr. sust.; dam. for pltf., $67.55. 9,528. Ira Bradsby vs. Ralph Plumb; same debt, $29,810 dam. $13,367.40 entries; dis. as to Hinckley.

JUDGE GARNETT—Orders—819. Moray vs. Black; rule on Isaiah Black to ans. orig. and suppl. bills in ten days.—850. Kalis vs. Kalis; defft. guilty. Schoolcraft's Schoolcraft defft.—745. Randall vs. Randall; defft.—835. Stevens vs. Stevens; defft.—857. Weinberger vs. Weinberger; defft.—920. Wuensch vs. Wuensch; defft.—8,580. Crosby L. Wisdom, Master's rep. sale and distrib. confd.—641. Pratt vs. Pratt; lv. to gend. bill.

Decree cases—456. Selina Cooper vs. Henry Cooper; decree of divorce on ground of cruelty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

46,012—W. M. Stone vs. George Miller. Appeal.

46,013—Rebecca Lovemark vs. Joseph Kartets. Case, $5,000. F. B. Drake, atty.

46,014—Christian Sauert vs. Jacob Becker. Case, $3,000. M. H. Harris, atty.

45,015—Julia M. Myers vs. James Myers. Bill for divorce for adultery. F. C. Hale, solr.

46,016—Bill. Suppressed for service.

46,017—Michael Hallinan vs. Anne M. Hallinan and Thomas Nash. Bill for accounting. Hynes, English & Hynes, solrs.

46,018—Oscar J. Nelson vs. John Tangberg. Case, $5,000. D. W. Manchester, atty.

46,019—C. H. Millen vs. The Excelsior Oil Stove Manufacturing Company. Appeal.

46,020—Caroline Haltenhof vs. Caroline Haltenhof. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. M. Stanley, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BARNUM—Orders—5,292. Lieberman vs. Barbier; rule on deft. to increase bond.—6,594. Lemmings vs. Sutton; mo. to quash exn. laid over until 24th.—7,760. George vs. Edwards; sub. to court.—9,135. Norton vs. Brainard; mo. to set aside ord. dism. denied; appl.—9,266. Hilmas vs. Brown; mo. to set aside ord. dism. sust. on part. of all costs to date, and cause set for 28th.—9,313. Sherman vs. Mauer; mo. to set aside defd. con. to 29th.—9,366. Thornton vs. Cudney; reinstated and con.—9,318. Small vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.; demr. to 1st cl. overd. and lv. to rep. in 20 days.—9,456. Dryer vs. Wabash, St. L. & P. R. R. Co.; ord. 40 retax cerin. costs.

Judgments—2,617. James McCarthy vs. City of Chicago; judgt. for pltf. $300.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—324. Cook vs. Fisher; mo. n. t. con. to Oct. 6.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—2,105. Henschel vs. Henschel; defft.—2,407. Maas vs. Maas; rule on deft. to show cause for non-pay't. of alimony, etc., three days after service.—1,587. Beal vs. Gibson; rep. sale confd.—2,135. Hanks vs. Harris; d. f. t.—8,298. Torrey vs. Torrey; lv. to correct name.—39,314. Mooney vs. Newcomb; rep. sale and distrib. confd.

County Court—New Suits.

4,329—Sigmund Keller vs. Marcus Latham. Appeal. 4,340—James Miller vs. Joseph Gehrig. Asst., $500. A. Tripp, atty.

4,341—Peter V. Meserva vs. George Kersten and Edward Murphy. Case, $1,000. F. L. Childs, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—Hyde Park specials, Nos. 129, 156, and 161; rule to file objections by the 30th.—4,168. Mitchell vs. Mitchell; lv. to attch. appt. to pleas.—4,013. Hazleton vs. Wolf; demr. to barr. sust. and lv. to amd.

Judgments—1,685. W. M. Shaddinger vs. Star Metal-Polish Co.; judgt. on ver., $61.67.—3,428. Murison vs. Taylor; judgt. for deft.; appl. by pltf.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's call. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 59 to 85. No. 85, Conger vs Ludden, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 8,610, 8,612, and 4,060. No. 8,606, Morrison vs. Cohn, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—1st call Nos. 91 to 100 inc. Trial call first 10 cases set for trial on 1st call. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—1st call Nos. 229 to 302 inc. Trial call term Nos. 561, 572½, 596, 598, and 603. No. 561, Bohman vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No court until 28th. Call on that day Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Gen. Nos. 2,679 and 3,850 (dependent, jur. case) and term Nos. 273 to 306, inc. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 162, 73, 157, 160, 165, 217, 218.

JUDGE SMITH—No. 67, Meagher murder case.

Indianapolis Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decided the following cases today:

Richard M. Coy vs. Theodore H. Risting, Administrator, etc.; Montgomery C. C. Appeal dismissed. Dismissed.

Commercial National Bank vs. Christopher Gillette; Elkhart C. C. Petition for a rehearing overruled. Niblack, C. J.

The Hebron Gravel Road Company vs. Alison C. Harvey; Tipton C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled. Bicknell, C. J.

Barnett Wallace vs. Henry Ransdell; Johnson C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled. Niblack, C. J.

The estate of William Thomas vs. George Service; La Porte C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled. Black, C.

Morgan County vs. Graff W. Sexton. Morgan C. C. Affirmed. Bicknell, C.

John Hays vs. Alpha B. Walker. Washington C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, C.

David Main vs. Peter D. Killinger. Greene C. C. Affirmed. Bert, C.

Mary E. Fisher vs. James B. Payne. Johnson C. C. Affirmed. Best, C.

George F. Carter vs. Newton Smith et al. Montgomery C. C. Affirmed. Bicknell, C.

Henry Whippenman vs. Jacob C. Smith et al. White C. C. Affirmed. Black, C.

Matthew Harring vs. Jeremiah T. Nowlin et al. Dearborn C. C. Affirmed. Franklin, C.

Andrew D. Hawley vs. Silas A. Hawley. Fayette C. C. Reversed. Hammond, J.

Silas Baldwin v